HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
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HUBBUCK'S BINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED.
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,386 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hogshead.
Rs. 26, per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER and Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st Mar.
B.I. BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	28th „
† SIAM	3041	500	W. J. Nantes	4th Apr.
B.I. ROSETTA	3525	700	C. Gadd	11th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd May
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th „
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
				Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	29th May.

The steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board and only hand packages will be received.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday, 5 P.M.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	24th Mar
ROME	5011	1000	G. W. F. Browne	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
BOKHARA	2955	500	H. Weighell	26th Mar.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	9th Apr.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th March, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April, 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th April, 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May, 1891.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer BORMIDA .... To sail On the 8th April, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 10, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
AMPHITRITE	....	4,200	600	10th June '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	22nd March '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	24th March '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
2nd March, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M. NUBIA	T. G. Knox	3551	21st March.
M.L. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	30th „
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3560	24th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	12th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th „

Steamer marked L. proceeds to Liverpool direct.

Steamers marked M. to Marseilles only.

Steamers marked M.L. go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted up with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 10th March, 1891.

STEAM TO DUNKIRK.

THE S. S. BELLAGIO, 3,900 tons, WILL SAIL for DUNKIRK on or about the 15th April.

Has accommodation for Twelve First Class Passengers.

Fare Rs. 300, or through to London Rs. 350.

For Passage apply to

W. AND A. GRAHAM AND Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th March, 1891.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CANTERBURY," 3,212 tons, Captain J. Whish, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 25th April. This Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins (amidships), Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Ag[ents].
Bombay, 16th March, 1891.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890), "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons spent up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cockin, M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889.) "Great advantage to strong memory: Incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B. A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Haye, Command[er] R.N. "Wonderful aid to Memory."—Mirza Sader-ud-[illegible] "Invaluable,"—J. J. Francis Q. C.—"Does no[illegible] [sa]ve much labour."—Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1887. "Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 76; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk Williams, Esq; Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLA[redacted]

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 25th March, and the

S. S. "ASKA," 430 tons, at 11 a.m., on 21st March, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 22nd March, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,697 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 26th March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th March, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

S. S. NUBIA .... 3,551 Tons. Sailing 21st March.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

S. S. HISPANIA ...... 3,380 Tons. Sailing 30th March.

THESE STEAMERS WILL SAIL punctually as above. They carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Passengers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

For rates of Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th March, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON, TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.

INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.

A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
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BEST BREAD AWAIT

HEARSCH AND CO.,

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

BAKERS and CONFECTIONERS. The Best Quality of English, German, American, and French Bread to be had at all hours of the Day or Night. They supplied the Imperial Prince of Russia's Fleet while here, and received very good reference. They are suppliers to Marine Battalion and 4th Rifles, Messes, and likewise Byculla Club.

Bread under Medical Approval.
Please Send Order, FALKLAND ROAD.

J. W. MORRIS,

CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB

And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	17-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

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PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.

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LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

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WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH [redacted] done in VERSE after the manner of [redacted] poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 14

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS.

THE most efficient yet invented. They purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India Rubber Washer complete.

Domestic Filters, in Cream-coloured Stoneware—	Cash prices. Rs.	a.
No. 000 Half gallon size	9	8
„ „ „ Wicker covered	11	0
„ 00 One-and-a-half gallon size	11	8
„ „ „ Wicker covered	13	8
„ 0 Two-and-a-half gallon size	15	0
„ „ „ Wicker covered	17	0
„ 1 Three-and-a-half gallon size	20	0
„ „ „ Wicker covered	23	8
„ 2 Five gallon size	27	0
„ 3 Six gallon size	31	0
Pocket Filters (no Traveller should be without one) from	2 to 5	0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.

IT is the Water of Life. The most Powerful, Efficacious Destroyer of the Deadly Microbe. Cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Kidney, and all Blood Diseases. Rs. 15 per Jar. Pamphlets of Testimonials sent Post free.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER Co.,
(FACTORY No. 12.)
111, Oxford Street, London, W.
SOLE DEPOT FOR INDIA AND BURMAH,
23, Rampart Row.
PHILLIPS & Co., LD., CHEMISTS,
Sole Sub-Agents for Bombay Presidency.

RS. 6 WATCH.

GUARANTEED TWO YEARS.

PRETTY, small, accurate, strong, open-faced, keyless, short winding, nickel silvern, Undaunted watch, with hand setting mechanism, second-hand, enamelled dial, jewelled, and bold figures for Rs. 6 per V. P. P. with an extra glass, spring, box, and two years' guarantee. Easily repairable. Warranted to stand the roughest use. Others sell at double our rates. Have no appearance of cheapness. Mr. S. Gooniah of District Munsiff's Court from Chicacole says:—"A watch maker valued it at Rs. 25." Mr. B. V. Chetty, from Anantapur, says:—"Many were deceived thinking that its price was Rs. 25." Mr. Moung H. Myah, of Marine Workshops from Mandalay says:—"Has never been repaired during the whole period of three and a half years."

FASHIONABLE JEWELLERY.

PRETTY Canadian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, Tooth picks, Complete shirt buttons, Bracelets, Bangles, Earrings, Eardrops (all pair), Scarf pins, Scarf rings, Necklets, Brooches, Hair sprays, Spectacle frames, Cigar holders, Thimbles and Rings, set with scientific Diamonds, Saphires, Rubies, Emeralds, &c., at Rs. 1-8-0 per each V. P. P. Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector from Sanikutla, says:—"A German valued the diamond ring at Rs. 50, and ruby at Rs. 30." Nickel Silver timepiece for Rs. 4; guaranteed 3 years.

WESTERN INDIA TRADING Co.,
91, Medow Street, opposite Soundy & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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THE SYMPHONIUM is a self-acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune, and will play ANY NUMBER of Tunes. Price, inclusive of 12 METAL discs or Tunes, Rs. 75, Rs. 130, and Rs. 175 each.

Additional Tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

and New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands

LAZARUS' SPECIALITE SPECTACLES.

Can be obtained from and fitted by
THACKER and Co., LD.,
Bombay AGENTS TO MR. LAZARUS.

*** Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List, with instructions for self-testing of Sight for those who cannot attend personally, will be sent on application.

THACKER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
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GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500 and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 4 „ „
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INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna;
Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

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GOLF BALLS, Nos. 26, 27, 27½, and 28.

Cleeks.	Irons, Lifting or Pitching.	Putters.
Niblicks.	Play Clubs or Drivers.	Spoons, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE "CLUB" TENNIS BALL.

THE "CLUB" TENNIS BALL is the outcome of many experiments which have been made for the purpose of obtaining a Ball that would better resist the action of the Indian Climate than any of those in general use. Made by a special process of manufacture, the "Club" is offered as a REALLY SPLENDID TENNIS BALL, guaranteed to retain its elasticity for a long period, and remaining unaffected by climatic influences.

Rs. 8 Per Dozen, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE VICEROY
AND
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SHERRIES.

	Rs.	a.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold Capsule	44	8
„ „ Black Capsule	41	8
Solera, Black Capsule	33	0
Amoroso, „	31	4
Montilla „	31	4
Invalid's Sherry, Square Bottle	31	4
Manzanilla, Red Capsule	26	0
"La Torre," a Natural Wine	24	0
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	24	0
Vino de Pasto, Pink Capsule	23	0
Dinner Sherry, White Capsule	18	12
Do. Blue Seal	15	8
Marsala, Yellow Capsule	18	4
Madeira, E. I., Black Capsule	44	0
Do. Blue Capsule	27	0

PORT.

	Rs.	a.
"Real Old Tawny"	41	12
Old Crusted, Bronze Capsule	41	12
Invalids' Superior, Tawny, Gold Capsule (2 doz. Pts. Rs. 30-8)	29	12
Superior Dessert, Black Capsule	26	0
Full Body, Red Capsule	22	0
Spanish, Green Capsule (2 doz. Pts. Rs. 18-8)	17	4

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

HELMETS! TERAIS.
GENT'S & LADIES' SUN HATS!!

ALL NEW GOODS.

Perfectly VENTILATED, very LIGHT, and THOROUGH PROTECTION.

HOAR & CO., {HATTERS, &c., } BOMBAY.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

A MIRACULOUS CURE FOR FEVERS.—Squibb's Ague Specific kills Fevers, Ague, and Malaria, quick and complete. Eradicates and neutralises Poison. Puts a new Life in you at once. Tones the Liver and System against its return. Insist for this Remedy; don't be taken in for cheap stuffs. Pills or Fluid, Re. 1-8.

THE ONLY RATIONAL, Complete, Quick, and Scientific CURE FOR THE MOST SEVERE PAROXYSM of ASTHMA and Allied Distressing Disorders is found in MUNK'S MAGNETIC ASTHMA BALSAM. Use it; it will give you prompt relief in a few minutes. Rs. 2.

DON'T YOU KNOW SQUIBB'S DYSENTERY DROPS are known as a Radical Cure for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.? Try it. It is a safe and reliable Preparation. Re. 1-4.

JUST THE THING FOR A MOTHER!—If your Child is restless and crying from Gripe, Worms, Teething, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Loose Bowels, Liver, &c., use at once Angel's Baby's Balm. Free from opiates. "Is a true Mother's Friend." Re. 1-0.

WEAK MEN, DELICATE WOMEN!—Squibb's Brace-up Cordial is for you! Goes direct to the Weak Spots. Keeps up Youth, Health, and Vigour; refreshes Brain, removes Forgetfulness, Fatigue and Sleeplessness. Banishes nervous Fears, and cures Dyspepsia. Price Rs. 2-4.

"A GOODLY MEDICINE FOR MY ACHING BONES" IS HERMIT'S BRASSICON. One trial will convince you. Don't suffer the Pain a moment; get quick relief in all pains and aches. Price Re. 1.

A DEADLY FOE, to Dhobie's Itch, Indian Ringworm, and other obstinate Skin humours is the renowned Hermit's Satarana Salve. Price As. 6.

IN POORNESS OF BLOOD use St. Mark's Restorative Beads, Enrich Blood, remove Morbid Secretion, and tone the unvitiated Blood. Form a peerless strengthening Tonic for all weakened by protracted long diseases. Price Re. 1.

PUKKA-RUSMA.—A Depilatory of great efficacy that does not injure the Skin, but removes Hair efficiently. Re 1.

All the above at Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., Market; and VALI HOOSAN & Co., Medows Street, Fort, &c. Ask for Descriptive Pamphlets.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFG. CO.
54, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK & SON,
REGISTERED LONDON BANKERS,

HAVE pleasure in announcing the ADDITION to their GENERAL PASSENGER AGENCY of an

ARMY AGENCY AND BANKING BRANCH

at their Bombay Office, on MARCH 30TH, after which Date they will be pleased to open Current and Deposit Accounts, issue Letters of Credit, Circular Notes, payable throughout the World and to transact every Description of Banking Business.

13, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARS.

THE following Cigars are made from an admixture of Dindigul Tobacco with the finest Sumatra Leaf, and bear our registered trade mark.

"SALISBURYS."

	Rs.	a.
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in Cedar-wood boxes of 50, per box ...	2	8

"IMPERIALS,"

HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," put up in boxes of 50 ... per box	2	0

"MAYOS."

MANILLA-SHAPED, 5 inches long ... per box of 100	3	8

"BEACONSFIELDS,"

Are manufactured in three sizes, put up in Cedar-wood boxes of 100.

No. 1—4½ inches long ... per box	8	0
„ 2—4 „ ... „	2	12
„ 3—3½ „ (thin) ... „	2	8

SPENCER & CO.,
MADRAS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

REPAIRS. {To watches, clocks, chronometers, &c., by First Class Practical men only, and under the direct supervision of our Managing Director.} REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. {To Jewellery of all kinds, Missing Gems replaced at moderate charges. Fancy Jewellery or Rings to special design made on the premises by trained workmen. All repairs executed with neatness and despatch.} REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. {To Spectacles and Eye-glasses, New Frames, New Springs, &c. All work in this line is under the personal superintendence of an Optician, and every satisfaction is guaranteed.} REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. {To Pianofortes by competent Europeans. Pianos tuned and renovated at rates commensurate with through good work, old Pianos re-done as good as new.} REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

G. A. CHARPIE AND CO.,
REMOVED TO 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

REPAIRS TO WATCHES AND CHRONOMETERS.

Fine and complicated a Speciality. By European Practical Watchmakers only.

RIVERSIDE CHRONO REGULATOR

18-ct. Gold Watches of our own Manufacture, Strong, Substantial, and Fine Finish, Speciality for India.

Ladies' Size, Keyless, at .... Rs. 60.
Gentlemen's Size, Keyless, at .... Rs. 85.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.
NO AGENTS, NO MIDDLEMEN.
DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURE.

BASS' PALE ALE.

JUST LANDED IN PRIME CONDITION,
Ex. S. S. "CITY OF DUBLIN."

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
BASS LIGHT BITTER ALE ... per doz.	6	4	ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE ... per doz.	6	4
Do. do. in pints ... „	4	4	Do. do. in pints ... „	4	4
BASS PALE ALE ... „	6	4	GUINESS FOREIGN STOUT ... „	6	8
Do. do. in pints ... „	4	4	Do. do. in pints ... „	4	8

SEND FOR PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. PHILLIPS & CO. LD. POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

WISHING to comply with the request of some Gentlemen who like to smoke Cigarettes made in Egypt, but of Turkish Tobacco only, (as no Tobacco is grown in Egypt, with the exception of a very small quantity, and that of the lowest quality,) I have not spared either pains or expense to secure the SOLE AGENCY for INDIA and CEYLON of

MESSRS. N. PATRINOS & CO., CAIRO,
CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS OF
ORIGINAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
AS SUPPLIED TO VARIOUS MESSES AND CLUBS,

and I am now importing by every alternate Mail Steamer their finest Brands only, viz.—

"SUPERFINE" per tin box of 100 ... ... Rs. 4
"FINE" „ „ ... ... „ 3

The above two Brands of Cigarettes are guaranteed to have been made of the FINEST TURKISH TOBACCO, under D. Macropolo's own Superintendence, in Cairo, specially for the Indian Climate. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of a MILD, FREE DRAWING and FINE AROMATIC EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE.

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & COLOMBO.

BEST QUALITY FRENCH SHOES.
PARIS MANUFACTURE.

	Net Rs.	As.
White or Cream Satin Court Shoes, Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Bronze Kid Court Shoes, Gold Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Glaze Kid do. do.	8	0
London-made First Quality Patent Court Shoes	7	0
Glaze Kid Court Shoes	7	0
Do. Oxford Shoes, Light	9	8
Do. do. Stout	11	0
Tan Russian Hide Oxford Shoes	9	8
Do. do. Court Shoes	7	8
Blue, Red, and Drab Morocco Court Shoes	6	8

Having just received these Goods, we are able to offer them at the above Low Rates for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
RETAIL FROM DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREAT SENSATION AT
HUDSON'S TENT OF MYSTERY,
ADJOINING NOVELTY THEATRE.
THE ELECTRIC LADY, pronounced by the Medical Faculty to be an Astounding Human Novelty.
"ZANA."—The World's Illusion.
"ARIEL."—A Beautiful Living Bust.
"MOONSHINE and SCOPPONIA."—Barnum's Latest Novelties.
ADMISSION 8 and 4 ANNAS.
Open 5 to 10 p. m. SATURDAY from 3 p. m.
The "SHOW" closes on SATURDAY, 21st March.
Don't miss this chance of seeing the best illusions selected from the latest reigning attractions.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
Lessee.........................MR. GEORGE CROFTON.

LAST SEVEN NIGHTS.
MRS. POTTER
AND
MR. BELLEW,
SUPPORTED BY THE
CROFTON COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, MARCH 21,
"CAMILLE."
CAMILLE ....MRS. POTTER.
ARMAUD DUVAL } ....MR. BELLEW.
MONS. DUVAL. (HIS FATHER.)

MONDAY, MARCH 23,
"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER."
IN THE PRESENCE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS.
Produced under the sole direction of MR. BELLEW.

MRS. POTTER'S Magnificent Costumes by MONS. JEAN WORTH of Paris.

MONDAY 23 } "SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER."
TUESDAY 24
WEDNESDAY 25 } "FROU-FROU."
THURSDAY 26
FRIDAY 27 | "LADY OF LYONS."

SATURDAY, MARCH 28.
"LA TOSCA."
PRICES:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Soldiers in Uniform half price to Fourth Seats.
Box Plan now open at SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open 8-30 P.M. Commence at 9 sharp.
T. V. TWINNING, Acting Manager.

SEQUAH

SPEAKS

ON THE

BORI BUNDER

EVERY EVENING

AT 5-30.

COME AND HEAR HIM.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "HISPANIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the Victoria Dock.
Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 20th March, 1891.

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy........................Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS AND
IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES, PORTS, SHERRIES, CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES, PILSENER BEERS, &c. &c.
SHERRIES.
[illegible] Old Dry [illegible] Old Puerto Sherry.
[illegible] Old Dry Sherry.
[illegible] Old Fruity Sherry.
[illegible] Romano. Florio Marsala.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 50 Per Doz.
BURGUNDIES.
Chablis (White). Beaune (Red). Pommard (Red).
From Rs. 21 to Rs. 30 Per Doz.
CLARET.
Chateau Mouton. Pauillac.
Chateau Palmer. St. Estephe.
Chateau La Lagune. St. Emilion.
Grand Vino-De-La-Rose. St. Julien.
Grand Vino Pontet Canet. St. Marie.
Medoc.
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.
BEER.
Tottenham Pilsener Champagne Beer.
Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition
LIQUEUR.
Allasch Dopfelt Kummel.
Rs. 41 Per Doz.
SAUTERNES.
Grand Vino de Sauternes, from Messrs. Tanoud Hirch and Co., Bordeaux.
Rs. 25 and Rs. 28 Per Doz.
RETAIL AGENTS:—
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 5 Per Share for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1890, will be paid at the Office of the Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, 1891, between 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 23rd Instant on production of their Share Certificates.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from 23rd March to 3rd April, 1891, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th March 1891.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of the late RAGHOWJEE MOHUNDAS of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.
BAI LADKI, widow of the said deceased, the Executrix named in the Will..............................Petitioner.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.
Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 16th Day of March in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One and in the Fifty-Fourth Year of Our Reign.
G. H. FARRAN, Acting Registrar.
(Seal of the High Court at Bombay.) L. N. BANAJI.
The 16th Day of March, 1891.
Messrs. MACFARLANE, EDGELOW, & HEMMING, Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.
Annual Subscription in advance,...Rs 10.
Single Copy.......................Annas. 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS.
GRAND FAREWELL OF THE TROUPE.
SOIREE D' ADIEU.
LAST NIGHT POSITIVELY.
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, AT 4 P. M.
BIG ATTRACTION.
ELEPHANT ON THE BICYCLE,
SISTERS LILLYS' BICYCLES!
MONKEYS! MONKEYS!!
PONIES! PONIES!!
TH CLOWN'S ELEPHANT.
THE FEELEYS! THE FEELEYS!!
THE CLOWNS! THE CLOWNS!!
THE CHILDREN'S TRAPEZE.
THE COUNTRYMAN AT THE CIRCUS,
AND TO THE LIONS! LIONS!! LIONS!!!
At 4 p.m.

EVENING, AT 9 P. M.
MONSTER PROGRAMME, INCLUDING ALL THE BIG ITEMS
AND A GENTLEMAN WELL KNOWN IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA WILL
☞ ENTER THE LIONS' CAGE.
CAPTAIN RUSSELL WILL ALSO FEED THE LIONS
AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE PERFORMANCE.
REMEMBER,
THE LAST NIGHT POSITIVELY.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTICE—A vast quantity of Wood will be for SALE, also one Horse and one Pony and a valuable Arabian Dromedary, for which no reasonable offer will be refused on Monday, 23rd Instant.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT!
To suit the occasion of JAMSHEDI NAOROZE.
THE ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY
Will give ONLY ONE performance,
For the first time in this Season,
Of their much-applauded Parsee Social Drama,
"GAMRENI GORI,"
i. e., "The Village Beauty," by Mr. Bahmanjee N. Kabrajee
N. B.—Reserve your Seats early, please.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY,
BICYCLE VS. SKATES.
2 to 4 free to all. 5 to 7 Admission 8 Annas. Skates free.
8 30 to 11-30 p.m. Admission Re. 1.
LADIES' INVITATION NIGHT.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st March, 1891, and on TUESDAY, the 24th Instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "R. RUBATTINO," Captain G. MERELLO, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 21st Instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK. All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.
F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th March 1891

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.
THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 1st April next, Tenders for the supply up to 1,000 tons of best Quality Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Log Timber for early delivery.
Tenders to quote the price per ton of 50 Cubic Feet delivered at the Company's Premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the Raft.
Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipments, showing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th March, 1891.

CHUBB'S
BURGLAR AND FIRE
SAFES.

22 by 17 by 16, one drawer	Rs.	215
24 by 18 by 18, one drawer	,,	250
26 by 20 by 20, one drawer	,,	300
28 by 22 by 21, one drawer	,,	350
31 by 24 by 22, two drawers	,,	425
*38 by 26 by 23, two drawers	,,	600
*33 by 29 by 21, two drawers	,,	650
*48 by 28 by 24, without drawers	,,	775
*38 by 33 by 23, two drawers	,,	800

* These Safes are fitted with two Distinct Locks.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.
TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 300 tons Wagon Bottom Boards of Calicut Poonwood or Benteak Timber.
Specification and Form of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.
Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, Sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on Wednesday, the 1st April next, after which hour no Tender will be received.
The Deposit will be held by the Company as Security for the due and proper fulfilment of the contract, and in case of failure on the Contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the contract, and forfeit the Deposit, without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th March 1891.

THE MORMUGAO TRADING Co., LD.
CAPITAL, Rs. 50,000.
In 500 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.
THE above Company has this day been Registered, and the BUSINESS will be OPENED at Mormugao, from the 1st April next, as General Agents and Merchants. About 200 Shares remain unalloted, and applications for them are invited.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
CHRYSTAL BROTHERS, Agents in Bombay.
A. C. NORONHA & Co., Manager in Mormugao.
Bombay, 20th March, 1891.

HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes:—
"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."
CELANDINE,
CERTAIN
CURE for CORNS.
WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent,
60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.
See you get "CELANDINE.' Price 12 Annas Per Bottle. Refuse Substitutes.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.
Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.
MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20
MASTIFFS	£20 ,,
BOARHOUNDS	£20 ,,
BULL DOGS	£20 ,,
BULL TERRIERS	£10 ,,
FOX TERRIERS	£10 ,,
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 ,,
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 ,,
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 ,,

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on MONDAY, the 23rd March, at 4 p.m.
CLEMENT POOLE, Secretary.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.
NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.
The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.
For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., Khetwady, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Coconut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
હેપતુલા શેખઆદમની કુંo
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

FOR SALE.

THE MATURESCENT AGE BILL.
THE Pamphlet by the Maharajah of Vizianagram, K. C. I. E., showing that the Hindu Religion is *not* opposed to
SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL
to alter Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, may be obtained from Messrs. VEST & Co., Mount Road, Madras; Messrs. THACKER & Co., Bombay; and Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta. Price Re. 1.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862	£309,690	0	0
,, 1885	£988,156	0	0
,, 1886	£955,039	0	0
,, 1889	£1,104,173	16	10

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,475,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12	4	1884	£5,348,407	9	2
1879	£4,260,595	15	1	1889	£6,161,508	13	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to Seven Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.
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NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY, and remain in India.
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The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

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And for shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.
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Balance in Course of Payment.........	$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund................................	$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors........	$100,00,000·00

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND............£140,000
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NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Royal Yacht Club Dance.
Parsee Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
Lord Harris opens Pathobacteriological Laboratory, Parel, 5-30 p.m.
Annual Inspection, B. V. Rifles.
Camille, Novelty Theatre.
Fort Reading Room and Library Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Jamshed-i-Naoroz Festival.
Seamen's Institute Concert, 8-15 p.m.
Fillis's Circus, 9 p.m.
Hudson's Tent of Mysteries, 4 to 10 p.m.
Bombay Sorosis Club, "at home," 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—I. M. S. Canning, from Karachi; Kristna (s), Laccadive Islands; Hispania (s), Liverpool; Springfield (s), and R. Rubattino (s), Genoa; and Nedjed (s), Rangoon.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Rajpootana sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.—We are asked by the Honorary Secretary of the Yacht Club to state that there will be no regatta this year.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The Honorary Secretary, Indo-British Institution, thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the following special donation :—His Excellency Lord Harris, for cots for the boys, Rs. 100.

LECTURE.—The reading and discussion on the subject "Have Animals Souls?" will be continued at the meeting of the Theosophical Society to-morrow, at 5-30 p.m., at their new hall, in Church Gate Street. All are cordially invited.

DADABKAR SANGIT MANDALI.—An amateur Sangit performance of the play "Manjughosha," by the above Mandali, takes place on Monday, in the Grant Road Ripon Theatre, for the benefit of the New English School at Dadar. The public are invited to patronize the performance in the interest of the institution.

TROUBLESOME PASSENGERS.—Hari Moorarjee, Khalap Choopy, and Heerabhai, three Hindoos, were yesterday charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, with assaulting two B. B. and C. I. Railway policemen, at the Parel Station. On Thursday afternoon last the accused came on the Parel station platform and tried to get into a train which was just steaming off. The two policemen, the complainants in the case, stopped them, when the accused set on the police and assaulted them. The Magistrate convicted and fined them Rs. 15 each.

A FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon, by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, respecting the death of Jaya, a Hindoo woman, aged 40 years, the wife of a stable-keeper, living at Frere Road. On Thursday last, at about 4 p.m., deceased was walking on the foot-path along the Elphinstone Bridge Road, with a large bundle of grass on her head. The road had been just watered, and had consequently become slippery. The deceased lost her footing and fell with her left hand below her. The left hand was broken and she was severely injured. She died on her way to the J. J. Hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY.—A special meeting of the Bellary Press Company was held yesterday afternoon, at No. 2, Dalal Street, Mr. Damoderdas Tapidas, in the chair, when the following resolution was unanimously passed :—The company may by a special resolution and in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1882 from time to time reduce its capital, whether paid up or unpaid, and may cancel any lost capital or any capital unrepresented by available assets and may pay off any capital which may be in excess of the wants of the company. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business.

NOTES FROM INDORE.—His Highness Maharaja Holkar has sanctioned a grant of one lakh of rupees for the spread of education among the backward Mussulman classes. On finding that Mr. Kapse, of the Treasure Trove Case, has been already punished and that his wife and sons were accessories, only because they were wholly subordinate to him, the Maharaja has graciously been pleased to issue orders for withdrawing the prosecution against the latter. It has been decided that prompt measures be taken to isolate the grass store houses and marts from the populated portion of the city to protect the houses of the ryots from fire. Stringent orders have been issued against the retention of prisoners under trial beyond the period absolutely necessary for meeting out justice.

THE ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY.—The Guzerati-speaking public will be glad to learn from an advertisement, in another column, that this well-known company have returned to Bombay, after a lengthened tour in various parts of India, and they make their appearance for the first time this season to-night, at the Gaiety Theatre, giving a representation of the popular drama, known as the "Gamreni Gori" or the "Village Beauty," written by the practised pen of Mr. Bahmanjee N. Kabrajee. The company visited Poona, Hyderabad, Secunderabad, the Punjab, &c., during the last ten months, and were everywhere successful in their efforts to entertain the public. They were patronized by turn at Poona by Lord Harris, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Dewan Bahadur Sir Asman Jah, Khan Bahadur Sirdar Pudumjee Pestonjee, Dustur Hoshung Jamasjee, and others. The performance was so much appreciated that the Dustur presented the proprietor with a pair of rich shawls on the stage. Last year the piece was so admirably put on the stage here that it had an unprecedented run for several months, the houses having been crowded. We have no doubt the Gaiety will be visited to-night by a "bumper," more especially as this happens to be the Parsi Jamshed-i-Naoroz, a holiday held in high esteem by all true Zoroastrians.

WONDERFUL FEATS OF MEMORY.

AT the invitation of the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, a number of Fellows, Graduates, and others met at the University Hall last evening, to witness the wonderful feats of memory, performed by Mr. Narayen Martand Sukhatme. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, Dr. MacDonald, University Registrar, Professor Hathornthwaite, Dr. Wellington Gray, Mr. H. I. B. Hargrave, Messrs. Shantaram Narayan, Gokaldas K. Parakh, Motilal M. Munshi, S. R. Bhandarkar, Drs. Cowasjee Hormasjee, Cowasjee Pestonjee, A.P. Cama, &c. Mr. S. R. Bhandarkar read out, in English and Marathi, about a dozen questions which had been prepared by Professor Hathornthwaite to test the mnemonic powers of Mr. Narayan. Several of them required intricate calculations in mental arithmetic and algebra. He was required to give the day of the week on the 14th March, 1778, and on the 9th June, 1845, &c. The answers were given one after another while Mr. Narayan was engaged in playing a game of cards, and holding conversation with Mr. Shantaram Narayen on various topics of the day. All the answers were correctly given and elicited applause. The calculations in mental arithmetic and algebra were over by the time the game of cards came to an end. At each answer, Mr. Narayan passed his fingers over the mnemonic veins in front and at the back of the head rapidly, as though he were striking the chords of memory to elicit the answer required in the same manner as a person passes his fingers over the strings of a musical instrument to produce a desired sound. Upon the whole, the performance was a wonderful display of the powers of the human memory. In August, 1887, Mr. Narayan gave an exhibition before Lord Reay, who was of opinion that his "remarkable powers in mental arithmetic and in solving, with extraordinary rapidity and accuracy, mathematical problems, are sure to elicit admiration." In August 1889, he gave an exhibition before the Duke and Duchess of Connaught; and Colonel Becher, Equery-in-Waiting, wrote on the occasion :—"His powers of mental arithmetic are wonderful, and he solved several difficult questions in arithmetic in an incredibly short time. His performance gave the greatest satisfaction to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and all present." He had also the honour of giving an exhibition before Lord and Lady Harris at Government House, on the 9th February last, when Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary, wrote :—"He solved several difficult questions with correctness and expedition, and his performance gave the greatest satisfaction to their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Harris." Colonel Jackson, Assistant Resident, Dwarka, remarked of him in April, 1870 :—"His faculties are so surprising that one can only regard him as a natural phenomenon." Those who witnessed the performance last evening were of a similar opinion.

HUDSON'S TENT OF MYSTERIES.

TO-DAY is the last day for an exhibition of the wonders which are to be seen here; and those who have not already visited it had better do so. We need not particularise every item of an attractive programme, but will refer to one, which of itself is worth a visit. The audience are shown a head made of plaster of Paris, which is then placed in position. Gradually the bust changes in sight of the audience, its white marble colour turning into a fleshy one. The eyes quiver, open, and sparkle. The lips begin to move, the hair of the head to grow; and you see the handsome, smiling, speaking head of a young lady in place of the cold clay bust. After life comes death. The cheeks lose their colour, the skin shrivels, the brightness of the eyes fades, the hair falls away; and you see a dreadful skull grinning at you. The skull is anon changed into a vase with a plant, full of green leaves, on which flowers gradually grow. Another change follows. The flowers transform themselves into a tiger's head, which next changes into the head of an old Rajpoot Chief. The latter soon turns into a bowl with six gold fishes swimming in the water. These are soon displaced by a cage with six living birds in it, the transformation of the fishes into birds being distinctly visible in its process. The final transformation is more wonderful still. The cage and birds turn into the handsome, smiling face of a young lady, who addresses a few words to the audience.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which throughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold whole[redacted]can Drug Company, Li[redacted] London.

THE STORAGE OF COMBUSTIBLES.

AT the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday before, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Bennett, the Superintendent of the Municipal License Department, prosecuted Khera Hirji, under Section 394 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, on a charge of "using a place for the sale or storage of timber or wooden planking being a combustible thing" without a license from the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, was present on behalf of the Municipality, and Mr. DeSouza, Pleader, represented the defendant. At a previous hearing of this case evidence was led to show that defendant had kept premises in this instance for the storage of empty deal-wood boxes. It was contended by Mr. De Souza that the case could not be covered by the wording of the section in reference to which the charge was laid. Mr. De Souza cited the definition of the wood "timber" as given in the latest edition of Webster's Dictionary. He wondered how and in what manner the amendment was allowed in the summons, and did not see it was at all likely to assist Mr. Crawford's case, especially in view of the exhaustive schedule (M.) attached to the section under discussion. The words therein used could be construed to signify any article. If such a vague way of fixing a meaning were adopted that course was likely to render the whole section meaningless. If "timber" was accepted as incorporated in the word combustible, he (Mr. De Souza) did not know of any article that was not "combustible" or in other words consumable by fire, including even metals, stone, and water. At the last hearing of this case Mr. Cooper said he would duly consider his decision which was delivered yesterday as follows :—In this case it appears that the accused on the 15th of December last was carrying on the business of making packing cases on the premises on the ground floor of a house, in Old Hanuman Lane, 38 feet by 11 feet. For the purpose of that business he bought old deal wood packing cases which were broken up; and the planks of those cases measuring from 1 ft. to 6 feet long and from 6 inches to 2 feet wide and from ¼ an inch to 2 inches thick were kept on the premises. The Inspector did not give very clear evidence as to what the actual quantity of this wood stored on the premises measured. The question to decide was whether under the provisions of Section 325 clause (d) the premises were used for storing for other than domestic use or selling timber, firewood, charcoal, coal, coke, ashes, hay, grass, straw, any or other combustible thing. In Webster's dictionary the first definition as to timber includes the wood proper for buildings or tools, utensils, furniture, carriages, fences, ships, and the like; and the 3rd definition includes material for any structure. I can see no difference in the storing of the planks of broken up cases than the planks as they originally were before being made use of and they would then in my opinion clearly come under the definition of timber. The more general words "any combustible thing" following after the words timber and firewood I think would clearly include timber broken up in small pieces and stored in any large quantity if for any other than domestic use, as timber in that state would be a more combustible thing than if kept in large pieces. The case of Queen *vs.* Payne reported in the first vol. of the Law Reports, crown cases reserved, p. 27 I think supports this view. I must therefore warn the accused that if he stores on his premises any combustible quantity of this wood he is bound to take out a license from the Municipality. And, if he neglects to do so he renders himself liable to a fine of Rs. 500. Perhaps there is no necessity for my calling the attention of the Municipal officers to the fact that this section was passed for the purpose of protecting property and not for the purpose of making small tradesmen pay license fees. I have always in my experience found the Municipal officers take a reasonable view in all these cases, and in many cases they have drawn the line as to what is the quantity of anything they will allow petty tradesmen to keep or store on their premises without compelling them to take out a license. The accused is warned and discharged.

Several other cases of a similar nature were called before the Court and disposed of in a similar manner.

When the case of Maneckji Pestonjee, a cabinet-maker, in Medows Street, was called Mr. Khunderao Morarji Solicitor, appeared for the defendant and pointed out to the Court that his client was not in the habit of storing timber in any quantity but purchased and stored it according to his requirements in making picture-frames, &c.

Here the Magistrate drew Mr. Crawford and Mr. Khunderao's attention to the date of the commission of the offence, October 8, and the date on which the summons was taken out, on March 13, and gave his opinion that the proceedings were time-barred.

Mr. Crawford thereupon suggested to his Worship to eliminate the case.

This was done.

Mr. Bennett then applied for a fresh summons against the defendant which was granted.

Before leaving the Court Mr. Crawford asked the Magistrate to define more particularly the basis on which licenses should be granted. He said he thought it was right to say in the present case that the defendant Maneckji Pestonji would not be allowed a license under any circumstances. Mr. Cooper replied that he had no power to interfere with the discretion of the Municipal Commissioner in any way.

THE KHAMBEKAR STREET MURDERS.

DR. THOMAS BLANEY, the Coroner, yesterday, held the adjourned inquest regarding the deaths of Hajee Abdool Noor Mahomed and four others, who died very mysteriously on the morning of the 22nd of January last. The following evidence was recorded :—

Jamshedjee Pestonjee Madon, a merchant, said, I was formerly a clerk, in the service of Hazi Shabu Sulik. I know Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed. I have looked at the issue, of the Guzerathi paper *Akbar-i-Soudagar* of the 5th, 8th, and 9th April 1889. I find in them an advertisement by Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed warning the public not to advance anything on credit to Buchoo on his account. Hajee Abdoola gave me the advertisement in manuscript, and asked me to get them published in Guzerathi and English newspapers. I did so. I published it in the *Akbar-i-Soudagar*, the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, and the *Bombay Gazette*.

Cawasjee ——— said : I am proprietor of the *Akbar-i-Soudagar*. I am also its printer and publisher. I printed the advertisements in the issues of the 5th, 8th, and 9th of April, 1889, of my paper signed by Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed. I printed them at the request of the last witness.

A Juror asked : Have you got the original copy of the advertisements, signed by Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed?—No, I have not got it now.

Wala Naron, a Marwaree, said : I am a share-broker. I know Buchoo. I have dealings with him for the last two years and a half. He now owes me Rs. 900 on pledges and on personal credit. The interest amounts to about Rs. 200. I produce two promissory notes. During the last fifteen months I several times asked Buchoo to pay me. He always promised to make payment, but has given me nothing up to now. I asked him for the last time for my money about four days before his father's sudden death. I threatened to file a suit if he did not pay me. He asked me not to do anything of the kind, and said that he would pay me. He did not, however, keep his word.

Another Marwaree was examined, and he said that he had advanced to Buchoo Rs. 1,800 about 18 months ago. He had not paid him yet. Other witnesses were examined and the inquest was adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. I. M. STEAMER CANNING.

HER MAJESTY'S Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Captain C. W. Hewett, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Karachi, with the 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry and details, consisting of 19 officers, 1 lady, 3 children, 691 European rank and file, 13 women, 44 children, 99 followers, 4 women, and 4 children. The following are the names of the officers :—

Maj H C Symons, 2nd Yr L I	Lt R C Luxin, 2nd Yr L I
Capt R D Pyrke, 2nd Yr L I	Capt H S Wedderburn, 36 Field Battery
Capt P W Milton, 2nd Yr L I	Lieut J G Geddes, 36 Field Battery
Capt G B Cave, 2nd Yr L I	Wife of Major Walker and 3 children, 13th Bo I
Capt G F Ottley, 2nd Yr L I	Major O'Connell, Royal Dub Fus
Lt H W McFall, 2nd Yr L I	Capt Gordon, Royal Dub Fus
Lt P H Rogers, 2nd Yr L I	Capt O'Neil, Royal Dub Fus
Lt P de Wilton, 2nd Yr L I	Lt Chapman, Royal Dub Fus
Lt W R Ellis, 2nd Yr L I	
Lt R Cashel, 2nd Yr L I	
Lt R C Bond, 2nd Yr L I	
Lt T P Dowdall, 2nd Yr L I	

The Canning will sail to-morrow for Karachi with details, consisting 4 officers, 145 Europeans, 5 women, 11 children, 3 native rank and file 10 lascars, 22 followers, 5 women, 5 children, and 14 horses of the remount Department. The following are the names of the officers :—Major Lugard, Captain Burrard, Lieut Singer and 2nd Lieut. Noott, Dn. R. A.

CENSUS OF BERAR 1891.

Preliminary Summary (subject to revision) as taken from the District Abstracts of the Census of 1891, with the corresponding figures for the last Census.

District.	Males. 1881.	Males. 1891.	Females. 1881.	Females. 1891.	Total Population. 1881.	Total Population. 1891.
Amraoti	298,051	340,465	277,277	315,348	575,328	655,813
Akola	308,046	296,812	284,746	277,539	592,792	574,351
Ellichpur	162,590	162,886	151,215	152,824	313,805	315,690
Buldana	225,243	244,711	214,520	236,293	439,763	481,004
Wun	201,491	241,453	191,611	230,148	392,102	471,601
Basim	185,071	204,766	173,812	193,456	358,883	398,222
Total	1,380,492	1,491,073	1,292,181	1,405,608	2,672,673	2,896,631

Total increase of population = 224008 = 8·3 per cent.

BOMBAY RACES.—1891.

SETTLING DAY FOR LOSERS.—Wednesday, the 25th instant, at the office, Sleater Road, Tardeo, at 1 p.m.

Accounts can be compared and copies obtained at the same place daily from Saturday, the 21st idem between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

PALLUNJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Assistant Secretary.

Bombay, 20th March, 1891.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 44th Battery, R.A., which left Akora (Peshawur) on the 28th November last year, arrived at Jubbulpore on the 17th instant.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-White Teeth, Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH-ELIXIR, which is [redacted]fect dentifrice and at the same time a deli[redacted]h Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

MURDER BY STRANGULATION.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* JAYARAM BIN PATLU.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. M. H. Scott, Sessions Judge of Satara, who, on the 21st January last, found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

It appears that, on the morning of the 16th December last, the deceased Yessu bin Mahadu and one Rowjee went to repair the dam of their water channel. One Sambhu, who happened to be near the dam, assisted them. After finishing their work, Rowjee, went to his field, and Sambhu to the occupation in which he had been engaged before helping to mend the dam, and the deceased remained by the dam to watch it. His son Balla went to take food to his father at mid-day, but could not find him though his shoes and iron pot were at the bund. The boy went to Rowjee, who helped him to search, but they could not get any news of him till Balla, when on his way home, came upon the body lying among some thick jowaree. Information was given to the patel, and on the arrival of the chief constable, an inquest was held and the body was sent to Sattara for examination. Sambhu, a temple servant, stated in his evidence that, while he was up a tree near the dam to pluck leaves, the accused came there and abused the deceased, and that the latter replied. The accused then lifted the deceased and threw him down violently. Deceased begged the accused not to strike him. The accused than sat on the deceased and squeezed his throat, striking him at the same time with the handle of his sickle. On coming down the tree, Sambhu remonstrated with the accused, who threw a stone at him and ran away. One Kusha, who was working in his field, saw the accused coming from the direction of the stream, carrying something, which on his coming nearer, was found to be a man. He carried his burden into one Naru Hingotee's field, and shortly afterwards reappeared without it. On Kusha asking him where he was going, the accused told him to mind his own business and passed on. It did not occur to Kusha that any thing serious had happened, and he did not therefore go to Naru's field. One Baba spoke to hearing a cry of distress from the direction of the dam, and to seeing the accused pass shortly afterwards. It appeared the accused and the deceased used the same water-course in turns, that they had disputes about their turns, and that the accused had twice broken the dam when it was the deceased's turn to take the water. The patel, on receiving information from Balla that his father had been killed by the accused, searched for the latter but could not find him. On the 18th December last, the accused was found hiding in the fire-place of a sugar-boiling shed. There were spots of blood on his clothes. He admitted having killed the deceased, and pointed out his ear-ring, which he had concealed, and his own bill hook. The accused, from his conduct in the dock, appeared to the Sessions Judge to be a man of a very excitable temperament. The Sessions Judge considered that the chain of evidence against the accused was complete. He produced the deceased's ear-ring, had blood-stains on his clothes, and absconded and was found concealed when searched for. The Court, concurring with the assessors, found the accused guilty and sentenced him to transportation for life.

Their lordships, on looking at all the circumstances of the case, saw no reason to interfere; and the accused's petition was rejected.

MURDER OF A CHILD BY ITS MOTHER.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* AWADA, WOMAN.

THIS was on appeal from a decision of Mr. S. Tagore, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, who, on the 17th January last, convicted the accused of the murder of her child and sentenced her to transportation for life.

The accused was charged with murdering Rama, her own child, about a year and a half old. She was a widow living with her husband's brother and mother with her two children. On the last Dussera holiday, there was a quarrel between the accused and her husband's brother, and she said that the latter turned her out of doors. She started for Adegaum, her brother's village, and on the way the child met his death. The case for the prosecution was that the accused caused his death by deliberately throwing him into a well. This view was supported by the medical evidence, which showed that the death was caused by drowning, and was moreover borne out by the accused's confession before a third-class Magistrate. The body of the boy was found floating in the well. The accused stated that the child died a natural death, and that she had it buried. This was, however, contradicted by the finding of the body in the water, and by the medical evidence as to the cause of death. The accused's confession appeared to the Sessions Judge to have been full, free, and circumstantial, and bore the stamp of genuineness on the face. It appeared that the unfortunate woman was starving, and smarting under the illtreatment of her husband's brother, did the act in a sudden fit of frenzy. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced her to transportation for life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, saw no reason to interfere. The conviction and sentence were confirmed.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

AN ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

TARACHAND LAKHMANDAS *vs.* GIRDHARISING NANDRAM.

THE plaintiff, a seeds-broker, claimed to recover Rs. 5,000 as damages suffered by him in consequence of the wrongful and malicious acts of the defendant, a law-agent by profession. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee and Dyabhoy, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lang, with Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that he enjoyed good credit among merchants as a seeds, wheat, and general produce, broker. On the 4th April last, the defendant, with intent to injure and annoy him, made a false complaint to the Bombay police, charging him with extortion and robbery of Rs. 9. The plaintiff was, in consequence of the complaint, arrested in the morning and taken into custody at his place of business at Kalbadevi, and was marched through the Marwarrie Bazar to the police chowkey. The defendant there repeated the accusation against the plaintiff to Inspector Dillon, who ordered the plaintiff to be detained in custody pending inquiries. After being kept under arrest for three hours, the plaintiff was discharged, Mr. Dillon being satisfied that the complaint was groundless and false. The Commissioner of Police subsequently gave the plaintiff sanction to prosecute the defendant criminally. The latter was accordingly charged, under sections 211 and 182 of the Indian Penal Code, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, who convicted him and ordered him to pay the plaintiff Rs. 50 as compensation. It was urged for the plaintiff that, in charging him before the police, the defendant had acted maliciously and without reasonable and proper cause. There were at the time money disputes between him and the plaintiff; and the plaintiff believed that the defendant acted in the manner he did with a view to ruin his reputation. In consequence of the arrest, the plaintiff had suffered much mental anguish and bodily injury, and his credit and reputation among merchants were considerably impaired. Plaintiff contended that the compensation of Rs. 50 awarded him by the Magistrate was inadequate; and he now sued to recover Rs. 5,000 as damages suffered by him in consequence of the defendant's wrongful and malicious act.

The defendant denied that he made a false complaint to the police with intent to injure the plaintiff, or that in consequence of his complaint, the plaintiff was taken into custody and marched through the Marwaree Bazar under arrest. Defendant said he was a resident of Bhowani Zillah Hissar, and that he came to Bombay in April last in consequence of a suit filed by the plaintiff against him in the Small Cause Court. While he was attending the Court defendant was threatened with assault by certain Mahomedan budmashes. He was shortly afterwards served with a summons for assaulting the Mahomedans, and was pointed out by the plaintiff. Three of the Mahomedans afterwards extorted Rs. 9 from him to settle the matter. Defendant then applied for a summons against the Mahomedans who had extorted the money, but was unable to serve them with summonses as they could not be found. He informed the Police Inspector of it, telling him that the plaintiff had pointed him out in a former case, and that he must know the Mahomedans, as he suspected the plaintiff of having instigated them. The plaintiff was asked by the Inspector, but denied all knowledge of them. Defendant denied that the plaintiff was kept in custody for three hours, or that he acted maliciously with intent to injure plaintiff in his business or his reputation. Under the circumstances, the defendant submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The evidence in the case was proceeded with during the day.

MARCH 21.

(Before the Hon. Justice Telang.)

For Investigation of Pauperism.

15-91—In person—A Pauper—Sonabai wedow vs Abdoola Mahomed.
16-91—In person—A Pauper—Raelbai vs Issac Sulkel.
11-91—In person—A pauper—Arjoondas Luchmondas vs Abdool Riza M H Khan.
13-91—In person—A pauper—Ghachi Ibrahim Oomer vs Ghachi Ismail Oomer.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

333-90—Tyabji and D—Tarachundas Luckmidas vs Girdharsing Nundram—Macfarlane, E and H—Part heard.
600-90—In person—A pauper—Rambin Luxuman Tale vs. Yenkappa Morarji Ghodker and others—In person.
408-89—Shamrao P—Mayabhai Premabhai and another vs Lukhmidas Khimji—Little, S F and N

For Hearing on second and third issues.

597-89—Balkrishna V N K—For pauper—Krishnanath Narayen and another vs Atmaram Narayen and others—Wadia and G. R and B, and B V N K.

Defended New Long Causes.

701-90—Jefferson, B, D and K—Vithuldas Ghellabhai vs Raliatbai and others—Macfarlane, E. and H.
709-90—Conroy and B—H Ballantine vs Essoofally Heptoola—Payne, G and S.
710-90—Conroy and B—H Ballantine vs Johangir Cursetjee Cowasjee—T A Bland.
716-90—In person, a pauper—Bahadoorsing Sookhsing vs Jokun Sobhan Purdesee—Janardhen G.
720-90—Mansukial, D and J—Rugoonath Jugajee and others vs Bhonajee Shivajee and others—Chalk, W and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Consent Decree.

41-89—Ardesir H and D—Aimalla Villifkaum Pellay vs Hajee Khulfan Ruttonsey Thakurdas D and C.

For Hearing.

F A Little for Government—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 cause in the matter of Government and Shivram and Purshotum and others—Jefferson, B D and K—For Claimants.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

420-90—D S Garud—Goolabhai vs Nursingdas Ramnarayen and others—Pestonjee and R, and J B D and K—Part heard.
687-89—Payne, G and S—Narrondas Daulutram vs Buldeo Ramrutton—Pestonji and R.
32-90—Pestonji and R—Buldeo Ramrutton vs Hanutram Chuturbhuj and others—Payne, G and S.
309-90—Khunderao M—Jairam Bhogee and others vs Adumji Peerbhoy—Conroy and B.
395-90—Khunderao M—For pauper—Dadoba Hurrychundjee vs L Rivett-Carnac—Little, S F and N.
380-90—Wadia and G—Kuverji Heerji vs Kharwa Dewjee Bhoga—Roughton and B.
277-90—Balkrishna V N K—Parvatibai vs Jivibai—Wadia and G.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain W. J. Webber, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, and Aden, with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Foulerton and infant	Mr H B Goodall
Mr Monie	Mr Suss
Mr and Mrs Williams and Master Williams	Mr Walker
	Mr and Mrs Hallam Murray
Mr J B de Quadros	Mr J D O'Flynn
Mr J A W Pereira	Mr H Pilkington
Mr F S Taleyarkhan	Capt Reid
Mr F P Taleyarkhan	

FOR BRINDISI.

Hon E and Mrs Hewitt	Lieut H S Hooper
Major Campbell	Mr C A Parker
Miss Alexander	Mr Lofwich
John Sinclair	Mr A Williams
Mr Leeds	

FOR VENICE.

Miss Dundas	Miss Reeves

FOR MARSEILLES.

Capt and Mrs J Sherston	Mr Haining
Dr Evans	Brig-Surg Welch
Capt and Mrs Stanley Sm'th	

FOR ADEN.

Mr Hines	Major E A Barclay
Mr John Whyte	Mr Mark Abbott

The following passages have been engaged :—

Extra s. s. Pekin, Capt. P. Harris, 24th March, 1891.

FOR LONDON—Rev and Mrs J Robson, Mrs McGann and two children, Major and Mrs MacIntire, Mr W Henry Cole, Dr and Mrs Amesbury, three Misses Amesbury and three boys; Miss Luard, Mr and Mrs C L Sim, Mr and Mrs E S Luard and infant, Mr Charsley Thomas, Mrs Miller and infant, Mrs Smith and infant, Mr and Mrs Lake, General and Mrs Solly-Flood, Miss Solly-Flood, Surgeon A B Eates, Mrs Lerman, one child, and two infants, Dr Snecherne, Mrs Sutherland, Mr R R Deane, Capt G H Watson, Mr and Miss O'Dowda, Captain and Mrs Hemming, Mrs Prinsep, Mr Miller, Mr Henry Smith, Mr J Macdonald, Mrs Lawrence, Mr Galloway, Major E French Ownes, Mahomed Borkabulla Moulir, Miss McPherson, Mrs Dutton and infant, Mr J A Yates, Dr and Mrs Clark, child and infant, and a lady friend.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr and Mrs F W Smith, Mr and Mrs F Little, Mr Allan, Mr J L Lyell, Mrs Kneller, Mr and Mrs Hugh Fraser and infant, Mr and Mrs F Giles and child, Mr A C Young, Mr and Mrs F A Shaw, Mr H H Hungerford, Mrs and Miss Lamb, Mr and Mrs Saville, Mr and Mrs Kennedy, Mrs G Prescott Douglas, Col and Mrs Bowen, Capt and Mrs Ulick Browne, Mr and Mrs J Dyson, and three Misses Dyson, Mrs Hathaway, Mr and Mrs Thos Barnsley and son, Mrs Croudace and child, Mr John S Elmore, Mrs Fawcett, Major and Mrs W G Saunders, Mrs and Miss Lea, Capt W Fryer, Capt and Mrs Mein, Mr and Mrs Conybeare, Mr H E Falk, Mr and Mrs Laycock, Mrs Harvey, Mrs Baillie, Miss Macintyre, Brigade Surgeon, S H O Banks, Mr Tawcett, Mrs Perkins and two daughters, Mrs Cleghorn, Genl A L Playfair, Genl and Mrs Solly-Flood, and Miss Solly-Flood.

Per s. s. Bengal, Capt. W. Barratt Daniells, 28th March, 1891.

FOR LONDON—Mr W B Blood, Mrs Saunders, two children, and infant, Rev and Mrs W Huntly, two children, and two infants, Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, Miss Baker, Mr and Mrs C O Teefe and infant, Mrs Fraser, child, and infant, Miss Hanbury, Miss Grimwood, Mrs Lyons, child and infant, the Marquis of Ailsa, Mr R Woollcombe, Mrs Lindsay Cox, Miss Lindsay Cox, Mr and Mrs M Gubbay and child, Miss Greenfield, Mr Fenton, Mr Smith, Mr and Mrs George Tyell, Mrs Fordham, child, and infant, Rev and Mrs A G Norman, two children, and two infants, Miss Gibson, Miss A Pogson, Mr C E Murray Aynsley, Mrs Sullivan, Miss Reuther, Admiral Sir Nowell and Lady Salmon, Miss Salmon and friend, Madame Teroy and courier, Mr and Mrs E A. Sassoon, Mr Ezra, Mr Turnbull, Mr Walter G Deedes, Mr Chas Bassler, Miss Wyckoff, Miss Dowar, Col Charsley Thomas, Mrs Johnson and child, Lady West, Miss Mabel Macartney, Mrs Stuart, Rev T Insell, Mr C B Dunlop, Miss MacMaster, Mr Murray Bagshaw, Mr S Walker, Mr F J Jones, Miss Romola Tynte, Mrs Gore Brown, and Mr Clough.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr and Mrs P Harrower, Mr W C Bailey, Mr and Mrs T N Wilson, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Dealabere Blaine, Mr J Wilson Hall, Mr R Payon, Mr H Morrison, Mr L L Parrott, Mr W Nimmo, Mr A Silbiger, Mr Dring, Mr R C O Carr, Mr L M Wynch, Mr J Grower, Mr W S Meyer, Mr Alfred Holmes, Capt Daly, and Capt Laming, Col Rolland, Hon H N Wadia, Mr Bomanjee D Petit, Mr and Mrs Grose, Lieut Fair, Col C H T Marshall, and Mr J R Baillie.

FOR SUEZ—Col Laughton, Mr Remfry, and Mr J C Crofts.

Per s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, 4th April, 1891.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr Begge, Mr and Mrs Martindale, Mr Wilkson, Capt Sinclair, Mr Ross, and Mr C L Martindale.

FOR LONDON—Capt and Mrs Sharpe, child, and infant, Miss Clay, Miss Warren, Miss Wright, Dr and Mrs Harvey, Miss Capir, Mrs Rowbotham, and Rev H G Robarts.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mrs Brooke and child, Miss Gore, Col and Mrs Brooke and child, Miss Gilbert, Mr W A Vincent, and Mr S G Grimston, Capt and Lady Streatfield, Mr and Mrs Hennessey and child, M Longview, and Surgeon O Sleevine.

Extra steamer s. s. Rome, Captain A. W. Adamson, 7th April, 1891.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr W Baker, Mrs Shephard, Mrs Collister, Mrs Greany and infant, Mrs Ozanne and infant, Mr and Mrs Taurines, child and infant, Col and Mrs J G Lindsay, Mr R C Dyson, Mrs Crooke, Mr James Walker, Mr and Mrs Adams, Mr Parsons, Miss Morris, Mrs West, Mr and Mrs P A Oldham and child, Hon T H Stewart, Bishop of Calcutta, Colonel and Mrs Law, Captain Harbord, Mr C J Hogg, Mr H C Sheridan, Mr and Mrs Fiennes-Thomson, Mrs Ottley, Mr N Hill, Mrs Newman, Mr and Mrs G W Vidal, Miss Swain, Miss Norman, Mr and Mrs Tommy and child, Mr Barff, Mr Hamilton, Mr H H Priest, Miss Mackinnon, Miss Rashdall, Mrs and Miss Spring Branson, Mr Clark, Mrs Gunthorpe, Miss Rees, Mr Gunthorpe, Lieut R G Brooke, Lieut Sutton, Sir A Scobie, Mr B J Dalal, Col J Pennywick, Mrs Roberts, Mr and Mrs A Watson, Mrs Ayrton and infant, Mr G A Marsh, Mr R C Williams, Mrs Peurhys Evans, Kunvar Shri Chhatrasinbgi, Dr Patel, Mr and Mrs Theodore Thomas, Hon W C Maxwell, Col R T M Lang, Miss Meerabai A Framjee, Mr J R Baillie, Capt and Mrs Walker, Mrs Moore, Col and Mrs H E Eliott, Col C W Godfrey, Dr Greany, Mr and Mrs Dic Lamder, and child, Mr A C Byson, Dr A D Cooper, and Mrs Preston.

FOR LONDON—Mr and Mrs Volkers, Mr and Mrs Ogdon, three children and two infants, Mr A Stewart, Mrs O Barnard, Captain and Mrs F W Egerton, Mr and Mrs C S Moore, Col and Mrs G W Rogers, Col and Mrs Vernon and child, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Groves and infant, Mr and Mrs H G Cowie and two children, Mrs Le Quesne, Colonel and Mrs Knyvett, Mr and Mrs Keene and child, Miss Michael, Mrs Rivaz and two children, Mrs Robertson, Sir Reginald and Lady Beauchamp, Mr Causley, son and child, Mr and Mrs H Hill and two children, Hon C H Moore, Mrs Cummins, two children and infant, Mr L H C Armstrong, Mr and Mrs H E Clerk and child, Mrs Punnett and child, a lady and three children, Mrs Crosthwite, Mrs Spring, Rev, Mrs, and Miss Harding, Master Milne, Mr and Mrs W T N Martin, Miss and Master Martin, Mr and Mrs B H Chester and child, Mr J J H Crawford, Mrs Rountree, Master Chisholm, Mrs Lee, child and infant, Mrs Harris and child, Mrs Davidson and child, Capt and Mrs Oswald and two children, Miss Williamson, Mrs and four Misses Laurie, two Messrs Laurie, Mr Joseph Bibby, Mrs Coutts, Mrs Morgan, Rev and Mrs Evans, Dr Crombie, Major Anderson, Sister Ethel and friend, Mr Seymour, Mrs Tarrent, Mr Wrenn, Mr John Horne, Mr E K Mody, Mr R R Parakh, Mrs Finneane, Miss Onslow, Mr Mahomed Ishag Khan, Mr Bicknell, and Mrs Fry.

FOR ISMAILIA—Two Misses Shephard.

Per. s. s. Rosetta, Captain C. Gadd, 11th April, 1891.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr and Mrs W J Daro, Mr and Mrs F C Crawford, Major and Mrs Durand, Mr Edwin Ault, Mr Giro, Mrs Taylor, Mr F J Price, Mr H M Kisch, Mr Cholmeley, Mr and Mrs H Bigg, Sir H Tichborne Mr C L Griesbacle, Rev J W T Wright, Master Martin, Mr Seel, Mr J H Symington, Major Ferrier, Lt-Col Hunt, and Mrs and Miss Peecher.

FOR LONDON—Lady Cavagnari, Mr and Mrs McLaren, Miss McLaren, two Misses Donaldson, Mr and Mrs D Campbell and child, Mr and Mrs Strachan, Mr F H Trevithick, Miss Cockron, Mrs Plumby, Miss Toylor, Mrs Bartlett, Mr H L Heber Percy, Rev and Mrs F Kennedy and two children, Mr E T Devonshire, Mr and Mrs Hastings, Mrs Murray and two infants, Mrs J Beck, Mrs Thomas and infant, Mrs J Beck, Mrs Thomas, Miss Baylis.

Per s. s. Assam, Captain W. J. Webber, 18th April, 1891.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mrs Muloch, Mrs Neale, Mr E P Metcalfe, and Col McMullen.

FOR BRINDISI—Prince Schirbatoff, Princess Schirbatoff, Mr Kulenkampff, and Mr H V P Horst.

FOR LONDON—Mrs Gerard and sister, Mr and Mrs Heinig and child, Rev and Mrs J F Burdett and 3 children and infant.

Per s. s. Oriental, Captain E Stewart, 25th April, 1891.

FOR BRINDISI—Col C H S Marshall, Col G F L Marshall, Genl, Mrs, and Miss East, Deputy Surg-Genl W H Roberts, Sir George Chesney, Mr A Ewbank, Mr H H Butts, Rev W McCarthy, Mr and Mrs A C Walker and two children, Mr and Mrs Farlow, Capt Colvin, Capt Clough Taylor, Mr Muir Mackenzie, General A J Dunlop, Mr Duncan Irvine, Col W Scott, J M C Galloway, and Mr J Bolton, Mr B O M Deane, Sir Robert Harvey, Mr G E Coles, Mr A Hughes, Mr M Durst, Mr Anderson, Mrs and Miss Langley.

FOR ISMAILIA.—Mr and Mrs. Baker.

FOR LONDON—Dr Shircore, Mr F Hollway, Surg-Major and Mrs A W Street and two infants, Mr M H Arnott, Miss Acworth, Mr and Mrs Candy and infant, Rev J F Steele, Miss Jervis, Miss Macadam, Mr E Lawrence, Miss Lawrence, Miss Stewart, Mr and Mrs W A Nedham, two children and infant, Mr and Mrs D F Addis and two children, Mr and Mrs E Speechly and two children, Mr and Mrs W Denny, Mrs Nicolls and two infants, Mrs W W Squire, Mr and Mrs W W Clifford, two children and infant. Mrs Bamford and child, Capt F H Yate, Mr and Mrs Glade, Mr and Mrs Harman Singh Ahhwalia, two children, and infant, Mrs Fraser and friend, Mr and Mrs Curtis and two infants, Mrs H S Hutchinson, Miss Powlett, Mrs Maries, Mrs Baker, two children, and infant, Miss Delmyo, Mrs Hope, Mr W C Clemento, Miss O'Shanghnessy, Mr D Ismay, Mr W H Baker, Mr. T Salano, Mr Woodward and child, Mr M T Kennard, Mr Lavel, and Mrs Briggs and three children, Mr and Mrs F B Maclaren and child, Mr Denne, Mr and Mrs H A Glyer and infant, Mr Howard, Miss Marshall Rev W A Duckworth, Miss F E Duckworth, Mrs Olivier, Surg and Mrs R H Charles, Col and Mrs W A Lawrence, 2 children and 2 infants, Mr Mahomed Ayab, Mir Gulam M Ahmed, Mr Taylor, Mr Hartington, Mrs Merewethers and child, Mr and Mrs Saunders.

FAREWELL DINNER TO SIR GEORGE CHESNEY.

A FAREWELL dinner was given in Calcutta on Monday night to Sir George Chesney at the United Service Club by General Collen and the officers of the Military Department, who had also invited the heads of the various Army Departments, immediately connected with the Military Department, to meet the Military Member of Council.

General Collen, in the course of the speech in which he proposed the health of the guest of the evening, dwelt upon the immense amount of work which had been done by Sir George Chesney within the past ten years in all the great questions connected with the administration and organisation of the army in its preparation for field service and with the defences of the Empire. He expressed the great regret which the officers of the Department felt at his departure and spoke of the loss which the Government of India would sustain in losing his services. He added that they all trusted he might long be spared to continue in another sphere of action his splendid career to the lasting honour of his sovereign and his country. In asking the officers present to drink to the health and happiness and prosperity of their Chief General Collen, coupled with the Military Member's name that of Lady Chesney, whose kindness and active sympathy had endeared her to all in that hospitality and friendship which had ever distinguished the life of Sir George and Lady Chesney in India.

Sir George Chesney in replying mentioned especially the loyal support which he had always received from officers of the Military Department, and alluded in feeling terms to his regret at severing his connection with the department, and expressed his gratitude for all the kind wishes which they had conveyed to him and for the manner in which Lady Chesney's name had been received.

MR. BARLOW, Deputy Coroner in Liverpool, is decidedly of opinion that the practice of juries seeing the bodies of dead persons may in most instances be dispensed with. The general objections to it are that it serves no useful purpose; secondly, is dangerous to the public themselves, obnoxious to them, and repugnant to the feelings of the relatives of the deceased. Acting on these principles, Mr. Barlow has just absolved a jury from this long-established part of their duty, and has in return been rewarded with their thanks and approval.

ANOTHER HARI-MAITI CASE.

A case was tried on the 12th and 13th instant at the Sessions Court of Murshidabad which illustrates the necessity for some such amendment of the Indian Penal Code as that proposed by Government in what is popularly known as the Age of Consent Bill. Four years ago a Mohamedan youth of about sixteen, named Enayat Sheikh, was married to a little girl, six years old : the child continued to live with her mother, but about the end of January last she was sent to her husband's house at his request; being still, according to the evidence of the Civil Surgeon and also of her own relations, an immature, undeveloped child. Enayat was employed as a ploughman by another resident in the village, at whose house he used to sleep, leaving his own house in the occupation of a widowed sister. On the arrival of the child-wife, the two females shared the house, while Enayat slept at the house of his employer. This went on until the 25th of February, when Enayat told his sister to go and sleep at a neighbour's house, while he stayed at home with his wife. The sister went, and nothing more was heard of the married couple till next morning, when the man announced in the village that his wife had committed suicide, and her dead body was found hanging by a rope to a beam of the house. An examination of the body and the discovery of bed clothes saturated with blood showed what had happened, and the husband admitted that he had compelled his wife to sleep with him, with the result that she was terribly injured, and he then hung her up by the rope in order that it might appear that she had committed suicide. The medical evidence proved clearly that the poor child had been hanged while alive, while numerous scratches on her neck above and below the rope seemed to indicate that there had been a struggle of some kind. The finding of the jury is worthy of record : they found that there was no doubt that the girl was hanged when alive, and that her death was due to strangulation by hanging, but that the husband was so inflamed by passion as to be unable to understand that death would probably result from the hanging; and then they added as, an after thought, that probably he thought she was dead already. The husband's presence of mind does not seem to have deserted him entirely, as before the principal villagers arrived he had hidden the blood-stained clothes in a ditch behind the house, and washed away the traces of blood from the floor. The case is now before the High Court, to which it has been referred by the Sessions Judge under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

WHO IS TO BE MEMBER FOR INDIA?

The *Indian Daily News*, in discussing the claims of various candidates to the "membership for India," says :—Sir Richard Temple is one of those whom he claimed to be "devilish clever fellows;" and yet Sir Richard has not gained such a standing in the House as to make him a desirable representative of India and her requirements. He can "talk" to any extent, but he is apt to "lecture," and the House will no more stand lecturing than it will submit to dictation. Sir Richard's chief place in the House seems to be to furnish subjects for Henry Furness, pencil, and for the pages of *Punch*. He cannot be taken seriously : not that he does not intend to be serious, but he is too comical a figure, and too vain to see it, while it is palpable to every one else; and he is only laughed at as a rule. Both these knights are service men, and both are failures, chiefly from the same cause, though with different personal manifestations. Sir Roper Lethbridge also sets up at times as a sort of Indian representative. He was a service man, though an uncovenanted one. Still, while he held the office of Press Commissioner with the Government of India, he was largely indoctrinated with service traditions though never in the same degree as the regular service man; and as an outsider for some years he never lost entirely the traditional character of the interloper; though he was never "thoroughbred" in that class. Moreover he is not a man of backbone and principle like Mr. Bradlaugh or Mr. Fawcett when the latter was "Member for India." We should say, moreover, that for that position a more earnest man than Sir Roper is necessary if he is to exercise any influence on the administration of the country. Another man of large Indian experience is Mr. J. M. Maclean who ought to be able to be of service. He does not lack either ability or knowledge, though his moral fibre is not what is desirable in such a position. He greatly discredited himself by abandoning the principles of his life along with Sir Richard Temple to get into Parliament, and he seems quite ready to sacrifice the interests of India in order to retain his seat there. Mr. Maclean, then, with all his ability is not "the man for Galway."

DIVINE SERVICES.

SUNDAY BEFORE EASTER, 22ND MARCH 1891.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral). Missa Cœlestis.—Hymns 99, 109 and 294.
4-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Bombay.—Hymns 98 and 222.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Garrett in "F."
Anthem—"Ride on in Majesty"—Farmer.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m—Choral, Matins, and Sermon (Parade Service).—Hymns 109, 263 and 98.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.—Hymns 38 and 39.
Offertory for "Children's Hospital."
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong, and Special Lenten Sermon. Subject, "In the Way to Jerusalem."
Anthem, "There is a Green Hill," (Gounod).—Hymns 99 and 91.
Story of the Cross.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 99, 112 and 311.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
3 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 99, 119, and 98.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 181, 374 and 231.
Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A. (Pastor).

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 160 and 165.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 81, 161 and 352.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 98, 99 and 106.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 96, 112 and 31.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

11 a.m.—Rev. A. Shaw.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
(Byculla, adjoining Victoria Gardens.)
9 a.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. W. Lane.
All seats free. Hymn books provided.
Cordial invitation to all.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Opposite the Byculla Club).

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sunday Services.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School with Bible Class for Adults.
7-30 p.m.—Devotional Meeting every Wednesday—Seats free.
Cordial invitation to all.
Rev. H. E. Barrell (Pastor).

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral); Sermon by Rev. B. Beale.
10 a.m.—Catechism (Choral) and Matins; by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Rev. J. H. Lord.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.—(Choral.)
8 p.m.—Sermons daily during Holy Week.
Alms for choir expenses.

SAINT PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 99, 200, and 317.
Good Friday.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, "Story of the Cross."

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

6 p.m—Evensong and Sermon, Revd. F. N. Hill.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Ps. 65; tune 156.
Hymns 175, 176 and 187.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Springfield in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning, at eleven o'clock.

Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

A CORRESPONDENT writes : On the 22nd January last His Highness the Raja of Rutlam left his capital in camp for the district. H. H. while on tour personally inspected the fields, villages, tanks and wells and heard the grievances of his subjects. It was indeed a pleasant duty of an enlightened chief in the position of H. H. who is ever known to understand the responsible and onerous duty vested in him, to see his subject, hear, him personally, enquire all about his wants and find out means for their removal. H. H. passed orders for excavating tanks and wells where necessary. On Wednesday, the 4th February last, H. H. while on tour, was pleased to remit Rs. 70,000 out of the arrear revenue due to the State. The announcement of this remission was made at Dhamnode in the presence of the subjects, who received it with great delight.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kistna, 1,110 tons, Captain G F Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Laccadive Islands, in ballast.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steam-ship Nadir, 241 tons, Captain W Mason, will sail to-day for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE Bombay and Persian S N Co's steam-ship Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain F J Raffin, will sail to-day for Aden, Hoodeida, Meassorwa and Jeddah, with general cargo, and 400 pilgrims as passengers.

THE steam-ship Springfied, 1,457 tons, Captain J Robson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa via Port Said in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyed's S N. Co's steam-ship Pandora, 1,781 tons, Captain G Mettel, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Hongkong, with a general cargo and 97 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain S Abrey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs Oliver and 3 children, Mrs. Crutchley, Miss E Hopper, Mr. and Mrs Wheeler and Captain G W Maxwell. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers per the Italian steamer R Rubattino, Captain G. Merello arrived yesterday from Genoa :—From Genoa—Col. Monney, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Carruthers, Major Gorman, Lieut. C. P. Schneider, Mr. Brown, Capt. Berlingeri, Lieut. A. Harrison Crawford, Mr. E. Schrottky, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Scott and child, and Mr. Brocone. From Aden.—Sigr. A. Lagana, and 11 deck passengers.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 11th March 1891.

The following Notices to Mariners are published for general information :—

Cutch—Gulf of Cutch.

The Port Light at the head of the Break-water at Mandvi, the lighting of which has been discontinued since the month of October 1890, will be re-lighted from the 15th March 1891.

INDIA WEST COAST.

Bombay Harbour—Raleigh Rock Buoy removed.

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Bombay, that the Buoy marking "Raleigh Rock" is removed, as the rock has reduced by blasting to 26 feet at low water springs.

By order of H E the Rt Hon the Governor in Council.

B. H. POTTINGER, Major-General,
Secretary to Government.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Kalpino	1518	Rice	A	F Muir & Co
" Hoosaini	993	Raffin	C	B & P S N Co.
" Trifels	1816	Meyerdirk	D	Glade & Co
" Cy of Dublin	2150	Greenhorn	F	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Springfield	1457	Robson	H	W&A Graham & Co
" Bendo	2280	Campbell	K	J Mackintosh & Co
" Wai		Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
" Altmore	1349	Watson	N	F Muir & Co
" Fastnet	1498	Chandler	P	J Mackintosh & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Krishna ......Nacoda......Shepherd & Co.
" Poonani ...... Do. ...... Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Nubia	2319	Knox	1	W&A Graham & Co
" Hispania	2213	Abrey	2	W&A Graham & Co
" Bokhara	1693	Case	4	P & O S N Co
" Pandora	1781	Mettel	6	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
" Imperator	2211	Bechtinger	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
" Maria Teresa	2011	Deperis	8	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
" Wistow Hall	2138	Kelly	13	E Bates & Co
" Pemba	985	Houstoun	15	B I S N Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Kistna...... 1110 ....Simpson.....B I S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	I. M. S. Canning	Hewett	Karachi, March 17.
	Kistna (s)	Simpson	Laccadive Islands.
	Hispania (s)	Abrey	Liverpool, Feb 19.
	Springfield (s)	Robson	Genoa.
	R. Rubattino (s)	Merello	Genoa, March 1.
	Nedjed (s)		Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Rajpootana (s)	Hardcastle	Calcutta, &c.

The follwing vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Hoseinee, Raffin, for Jeddah, &c.
" Nadir, Mason, for Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Pandora, for Trieste, &c.
" Hispania, for Liverpool, &c.
" Springfield, for Havre.
" Imperator, for Trieste, &c.
" Birchfield, for Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

March. ARRIVALS.
16 Hindustan s ....Canavaggio..Guadeloupe, Jan 17.
Wardha s ....Wadge ....Bombay, March 8.
DEPARTURES.
March 16.—Steamers Wilcysike, Khandalla and Niemen, ship Earl Burgess and Duntrune.

MADRAS.

March. ARRIVALS.
18 Mayo s .... Rangoon.
C. Macdonald s..... ...... Bombay.
Kola s .... Rangoon.
March. DEPARTURES.
17 Vulcan s .... Akyab.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Dublin s—2 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 45 bales wool, David Sasson and Co.; 275 bales wool, Narsi Khatao; 100 tons linseed oil-cake Thomas H. Moore and Co.; 15 bales wool, D. Navjee.

Wistow Hall s—500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co., 28 cases condiments and 3 casks chutney; H. Muncherjee and Sons; 300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—4½ cwts ivory, J. Chand.; ¾ cwt ivory, St. Durvish; 16¼ cwts ivory, Hajee Adamjee; 3¾ cwts ivory, N. Lowerchand; 2 cwts ivory, Moosa Sureff.

Pekin s—15 cwts fishmaws, &c., N. Nathoo; 50 cwts deer horns, J. M. Remtoola; 4¾ cwts gum, A. Suntokeram; 12 bales skins, P. H. Abdool Cader; 20 bales skins, Owen and Okell.

FOR HAVRE.

Springfield s—100 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 7,550 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 2,401¼ cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,257 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 800 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,150 cwts horns, George Lockhart and Co; 4,001 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Trifels s—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Egremont Castle s—35 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 330 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 440 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 585 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Trifels s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 165 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Commander s—50 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co; 4,003 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co; 201 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 999 cwts linseed, R Pursotum.

Birchfield s—50 bales hemp, Volkart Brothers; 3,000 cwts linseed, and 500 cwts bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy; 4,002 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Kalpino s—2,001 cwts linseed, K Luckmidass and Co; 275 cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co; 1,999¼ cwts linseed, E D Sasoon and Co; 1.000¼ cwts linseed Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 225 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1,740 cwts linseed, Itcharam Harjewandas; 3,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 550 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co.

Pandora s—900 cwts linseed, Itcharam Harjewandas; 2,000¼ cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—660 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,100, bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 880 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 165 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 660 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 605 bales cotton, 1,000¼ cwts castorseed and 1,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1,312 cwts Myrabollams, W Gurtler; 110 bales cotton, Erusthausen and Co; 605 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co.

Pandora s,—2 gold parcels, (Rs 3,300) Jalla Vyanand; 5 pots rosa oil, Hajee E Allana.

Fastnet s—110 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, T G Young and Co; 200 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Altmore s—450 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.
Pekin s—3 bales silk waste C Nicoud.
Assam s—3 boxes silver coins, (Rs. 15,200) The Comptoir National d' Escompte de Paris.

FOR GENOA.

Bendo s—2,000 cwts wheat, Tyabjee and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Pandora s—1,493 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ADESSA.

Pandora s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.
Imperator s—100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 510 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Kolpino s—1,100 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—567 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 2 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 375 cwts onions, The Onion Co.

Bokhara s—100 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 128 bales twist, Tata and Co; 100 bales twist, The Union S and M Co; 60 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 50 tons, R Vulebdass.

Maria Teresa s—102 cwts cloves, and 30 cwts bysobole, Quan Lun Eooo; 82 bales cotton, and 104 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 50 bales twist, N J Sassoon; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon & Co; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 250 cwts onions, A Moosa.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bokhara s—540 cwts sandalwood F M Chinai 100 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 50 bales twist Tata and Co; 150 bales twist, C Ibram; 100 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers; 100 bales twist, N J Abraham; 584 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 305 bales twist, Sorabjee N. Talati and Co.

"ALL is not at hand that helps." In other words we cannot foresee whence help may come to us, but every sensible house-keeper should know that every grocer sells—SAPOLIO. Agents—H. BALLANTINE & SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS—MARCH 20.

FROM GLASGOW.

Nubia s—5 cases confectionary, S Essoofbhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Dublin s—28 casks flooring tiles, Warden and Co.
Wistow Hall s—30 casks spindle oil, Macbeth Bros and Co.
Nubia s—100 cases school slates, D R Dady and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Malwa s—37 cases printing paper, M A Sharafally; 19 cases ham, bacon, and cheese, D Gonsalves; 46 cases provisions, &c., S Nowrojee; 28 cases butter, R Jooma; 9 packages provisions, &c., A N and C Service Co-operative Society.

Kolpino s—100 cases candles, S A S Dawood; 28 cases oilmenstores, &c., Eduljee and Bros; 19 cases blacking, The Bombay Co; 20 drums varnish, W Heywood and Clark; 75 drums, turpentine, L Sumsoodin.

FROM ANTWERP.

Trifels s—60 cases glassware, M Ayoob; 4 cases lamps, G H Cullian.
Sandfields s—9 cases silvered sheetglass, G H Allibhoy; 10 cases matches, A Essoofbhoy.

FROM HAMBURG.

Scharlachberger s—13 bales printing paper, J B Marzban and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—10 cases writing paper, A Amrudin.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—MARCH 18.

Radcliffe, Major, Bo Comst, from leave, from Poona.
Shewell, 2nd Lt, 5th Bo Saft. on duty.

MARCH 19.

Wighton, Lt-Col, Bo Ordn Dept, on duty, from Baroda.
Hodson, Surgn Major, Bo Medical Staff, on duty, from Satara.

MARCH 20.

Halcher, Capt, Bo D A A General, for Musketry, on duty, from Surat.
Curtis, Major Bo A A G for M, on duty, from Surat.
Maxwell, Captain, Ms, off leave, from England.
Hooper, Lieut, Bo, R A, on leave, from Mhow.
Sherston, Captain, Bengal Rifle Brig, on leave, from Bareilly.
Reid, Captain, Bengal K O S Bord, on leave, from Barreilly.
Clayton, Vety-Surgeon, Bo A V D, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 19.

Smallwood, Lieut, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.

MARCH 20.

Hodson, Surgeon Major, Bo Medical Staff, on duty, to Mount Abu.
Leader, Lieut, Bo 2nd Mildesex, off leave, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 21st March, 1891.

I. To-day the Corps will parade at the Municipal Office at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to Colaba to continue the Annual course of Gun target practice. Members of both Batteries who have not received their uniform should attend in plain clothes.

II. The practical part of the examination for candidates for proficiency certificates will take place to-day during the firing of the Annual Course. The remaining portion of the examination will take place on Wednesday next, the 25th inst., at Head quarters at 7 a.m.

III. The General Officer, Commanding the District, will inspect No. 2 Battery on Wednesday next, the 25th inst, at 9 p.m., at the Nesbit Road, Head-quarters. Attendance at this parade is compulsory for Members of that Battery.

IV. The following Member is transferred from the active to the Honorary list from the 20th instant :—No. 131 Gunner J Moir.

V. Members who have put in their class firing are requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters without delay.

VI. The proficiency class will meet at Head-quarters as follows :—

Monday next at 7 a-m. and 6-30 p.m.
Tuesday next at 7 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 21st March, 1891.

1. The Regiment will parade for the Annual Inspection to-day at 4 p.m., in front of the Gymkhana. "All members are requested to attend or obtain leave of absence." Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum at 3 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying, after parade, to the Instructors and producing their tram tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars this evening as follows :—

Byculla School and Byculla Scottish School—Two single cars leave Victoria Gardens at 3 p.m.

St. Mary's School—One double and one single car leave Victoria Gardens at 3 p.m.

2. Ten Rounds of Blank Ammunition per man will be issued on parade, Officers Commanding Companies are requested to examine the pouches before the Ammunition is issued.

3. The Rifles Ranges at Cooria will be closed for the day, this day, Saturday, the 21st instant.

4. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned non-Commissioned Officer and Volunteers :—Sergeant W. McDowell, Volunteers P. W. Jackson, C. H. Parret, E. J. Rogers, and S. Vernede, "A" Company from 18th March to 18th April, 1891; and Volunteer A. Stephens, "D" Company, from 16th March to 30th June 1891.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and
Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, March 13th.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments on his Excellency's Personal Staff :—

Lieutenant W T Furse, Royal Horse Artillery, to be Aid-de-Camp vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel I. S. M. Hamilton.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments.

Corps of Guides.—Major F D Batty, 2nd-in-Command, Cavalry, to be 2nd-in-Command Infantry, vice Gaitskell deceased.

2nd Lieutenant H L S Maclean, Northumberland Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation.

8th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant J P C Hennessy, Supernumerary on the establishment of the Regiment, to be Wing Officer vice Spence seconded for employment in the Political Department.

The services of Captain J. C. Tyler, Royal Engineers, Company Commander, Bengal Sappers and Miners, lately employed in the Foreign Department, having been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, he is directed to proceed to join the Head-Quarters of the Corps at Roorke, travelling at the public expense. Captain H. H. Dobbie, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, is posted to the 6th Musketry Circle. On the recommendation of a Medical Board, Captain E. E. B. Oldfield, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, is permitted to proceed to England on leave. On the recommendation of a Medical Board, Lieutenant H. J. Elphinstone, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, is permitted to proceed to England on leave, the period of which will be fixed hereafter. The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to England. 3rd Dragoon Guards.—Captain F. Gordon-Mackenzie, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

CALENDAR.—MARCH 1891.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ....March 25th, 6h. 37m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sunrise. H. M.	Sunset. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 21	Annual Inspection, B V Rifles, 4 p.m. Bombay Volunteer Artillery Parade, Municipal Office, 4-15 p.m. Lord Harris opens Pathobacteriological Laboratory, Parel, 5-30 p.m. Fort Reading Room and Library, Meeting, 5-30 p.m. Freemason's Jamshedi Nouroj Festival. Parsee Gymkhana Athletic Sports. Royal Yacht Club Dance. Novelty Theatre: "Camille." Departure of the English Mail per s. s. Assam.	6 [illegible]	6 11	9 15m / 9 56a	3 40m / 3 9a
Sun. 22	Palm Sunday. Parsee Gymkhana Athletic Sports.	6 3	6 11	10 3m / 10 37a	4 12m / 3 30a
Mon. 23	Municipal Corporation 3 p.m. Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co, Meeting, 4 p.m. Annual Meeting. Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, Chamber of Commerce, 4 p.m. Royal Yacht Club Dance. Novelty Theatre: "She Stoops to Conquer." English Mail expected per s. s. Rome.	6 2	6 11	10 37m / 10 56a	4 37m / 4 29a
Tues. 24	Professor MacMillan's Lecture on "Comparison between Greek and Modern Tragedy," University Library, 5-15 p.m. Novelty Theatre: "She Stoops to Conquer."	6 1	6 12	11 8m / 11 22a	4 58m / 4 48a
Wed. 25	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 4 p.m. Novelty Theatre: "Frou Frou."	[illegible] 0	6 12	11 37m / 11 44a	5 1m / 5 [illegible]a
Thurs. 26	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Sealorde Land Improvement Co. Meeting, 5 p.m. Novelty Theatre: "Frou Frou."	6 0	6 12	— / 0 5a	[illegible]
Fri. 27	Good Friday.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Left Aden on Tuesday at [illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FRESH FISH, FRUIT, and reliable Domestic Servants to up-country Stations at shortest notice, as supplied to Mr. Wutzler during the tours of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, and the annual tour of H. E. the Viceroy and many others.—J. LEWIS and Co., 9, Military Square, Fort.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

BUTLER WANTED.—Bombay or Madras man. Must be quick and active, not over 35, and must speak English well. Apply to Major Hammond, Rifle Brigade, Ranikot, Kumaon.

INDENT CLERK, WANTED, with thorough knowledge of Import Trade. State References and Salary required. Write care of this Paper, "R. F. 19."

AT CRAWFORD'S AUCTION on MONDAY, 23rd instant, a serviceable double seated Brougham, the property of a Gentleman going Home.

FOR SALE.—Superior English SADDLE Complete. Nearly New. All hogskin. Rs. 40. Apply No. "93," care of this Paper.

WANTED, at Lonauli or Khandalla, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, with two Bedrooms for the Hot Weather. Apply to No. "50," care of this Office, stating terms.

WANTED, an experienced BOOK-KEEPER, Eurasian, not older than 35 years, good at figures and correspondence. Monthly salary Rs. 20, or more according to ability.—Apply to "R," care of this Office.

WANTED, A FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATED ENGINEER to take charge of a large Mill in Bombay. None need apply who have not had experience of Marine Engineers. Apply "421," care of this Paper.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

GENT'S GLOVES, WHITE KID, (Paris make) 2 Buttons. Guaranteed very soft. Excellent quality. Per Pair Rs. 2.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE only Firm in Bombay which gives free watch glasses and watch keys and Clock Keys to their Customers.—STEFFENAUE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Pair of Young Chestnut WALERS, 14-3, quiet in single and double harness. Apply Dr. LANGLEY, Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE.—Still and Sparkling Hocks Moselle, Champagne, Claret and Cognac of Well Known Brands and Quality. Apply to the Godown-keeper N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71 and 73, Apollo Street.

BANK NOTES.—Any person in possession of Second Halves of Bombay Bank Notes for Rs. 100 each, No. S-57 48180 March 14th, 1887, No. S-71 68125 August 15th, 1888, is requested to send them to ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent, under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB, NASIK.—Copies of the CLUB'S RULES for the Game of Golf may be obtained from Dr. D. MacDonald, University Registrar, Bombay, or from the Hony. Secretary. Price, 4 Annas a Copy to Members. Price 8 Annas a Copy to others.

EUROPEAN LADY, of long experience in TUITION, desires to GIVE PRIVATE LESSONS in French, German and English, Conversationally and Grammatically. Also Evening Classes. Address "MADAME," care of this Office.

MAGIC LANTERN, with Powerful Condensing Lenses. Reduced to Rs. 50 and Rs. 65, each. A large Stock of Slides of various subjects. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla. No. 6.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisine. Rates moderate.

RACE VIEW HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—The above Hotel is next to Lord Reay Villa. It is under a First-Class Management. It is open only to European Ladies and Gentlemen.

MISS BARTON ACCOUCHEMENT and LADIES' NURSE. 10 Years' Matron of the Obstetric Ward, European General Hospital. Possesses excellent Testimonials from the leading Doctors. Frere Road, Mody Bay.

EGYPTIAN GOLD ALBERTS.—"The only perfect Substitute yet invented, having been tested, we are confident of their wear." Rs. 5 only. Post free. Order with remittance.—BROWNE BROTHERS, 25, Parel Road, Byculla.

MENTHOL! MENTHOL!!—A speedy cure for Headache and Toothache. Just received in Fancy Boxes. The cheapest line ever offered to the public. From Annas 4 each. PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. S. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

HOUSE TO LET, on Cumballa Hill, from end of May for six months. Furnished. Apply to H. M. PHIPSON.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, owner going Home a quiet but fast trotting WALER, 15-1, with strong DOG-CART and HARNESS. Price Rs. 700.—H. MONIE, Technical Institute, Byculla.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

IVANHOE, Sir Arthur Sullivan's new Opera. S. ROSE and Co. are now registering orders for this work. Please apply early. S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

MICROBE KILLER, RADAM'S, cures Disease by removing the Cause—"MICROBES." Apply to ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

WANTED, by an European, SITUATION as Maid to a Lady, or to take charge of one or two Children going Home. Good Jailor references. Address CUBBON HOTEL, Bangalore.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

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By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April, 1891, to 31st March 1892, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Markets and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, i.e., from 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892.

For particulars and conditions of those sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, March 21, 1891.

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AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, GOLD AND SILVER, WATCHES JEWELLERY, &c.

Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., in their sale rooms in Apollo Street, sundry articles of furniture, consisting of glass cupboards, show cases, sofas, chairs, tables, counters, round, writing, dressing, and washing tables, teapoys, side cabinets, iron safe, mirrors, pictures, table, and fancy ornaments, perambulators, portmanteaus, native writing boxes, clocks, double and single cots, table and hanging lamps, sewing machines, crockery, cutlery, plated and glassware, a semigrand square piano by S. Rose and Co. almost new, and some pieces of Jewellery, consisting of gold watches, bangles, brooches, lockets, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.

Bombay, March 21, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 20.

WE have had a quiet market for Cotton during the past week, demand both from exporters and local consumers having been decidedly slack; but prices have not altered materially since last Friday. Wheat and Seeds, on the other hand, have been in active request for export, and considerable purchases have been made from day to day in strong, firm, or steady markets. Exchange has been pretty steady throughout the week, our closing rates this evening showing the slight decline of about 1-16d. from those quoted in our last report. Money continues to be easy for the time of year, the Presidency Bank's minimum rate remaining at 5 per cent. Government Paper has fluctuated a good deal, but the movement on the whole has been considerably upward, and an advance of 13-16 per cent. has been established in the price of Fours. Freights have been firm at enhanced rates, but there is now less business doing than in the earlier part of the week. The increased activity in some descriptions of Imports has continued, and the market is rather more steady with prices well maintained.

MONEY.—The absence of any further advance in the Bank's rates at the board meeting last Thursday afternoon indicated that the current of money was no longer running strongly in the direction of trade requirements, and the Statement of Affairs issued on Monday afternoon justified the retention of the minimum at 5 per cent. Although Cotton had been arriving much more freely than in the earlier part of the season, the large falling off in Receipts which was noticeable some weeks ago having been reduced by one-half, and other Produce is now coming to market in considerable quantities, the abundant funds laid down have kept the market in an easy state; and the figures given in the Return disclosed an actual falling off in the trade demand, as far as the Presidency Bank is concerned, since the previous Saturday, of nearly 4½ lakhs. There had been a trifling decrease in Private Deposits; and Loans had sensibly increased; but on the other hand, Bills Discounted had become less by nearly 10 lakhs. There has apparently been little change in the position meantime, as no change in the Bank's rates was made yesterday afternoon, and 5 per cent. therefore, remains the minimum.

EXCHANGE, in sympathy with Silver, opened on last mail day at an advance of 1-16d. on the quotations given in our last report, say Bank demand at 1s. 5⅝d., and three months' sight credits at 1s. 5⅝d., and, continuing steady all day thereat, closed with a firm feeling. A small amount of credits was placed at a fraction below the above rate in the morning, and the quotations then became 1s. 5⅝d. to the middle of April, and a shade higher thereafter; and a moderate amount of business was put through. Saturday's closing rates were named at opening on Monday morning, and the market was very steady thereat all day. A few three months' sight Bills were placed at 1s. 5⅝d. for delivery to the 4th April; and some Bank Telegraphic was sold at a fraction over 1s. 5 5-16d. for March transfer, and 1s. 5⅝d. for April. The market closed quiet but steady, with forward Bank Demand quoted at 1s. 5 7-16d. for May delivery; and Credits, for the same month, at 1s. 5 11-16d. The market opened on Tuesday at the previous evening's rates; but Calcutta quotations coming 1-16d. lower, ours declined to the same extent, closing with an easy feeling. A fair amount of three months' sight Credits were placed at a fraction below 1s. 5⅝d. for ready, and afterwards at 1s. 5 9-16d. ready, and a fraction higher forward; and Telegraphic was done at 1s. 5⅝d. for April-May transfer, but that rate was the best quoted for forward demand at the close. There was an unsettled feeling on Wednesday morning, rates opening 1-16d. below Tuesday evening's quotations; but the market remained steady all day at the decline, closing quiet pending the receipt of news about Council allotments. A small business was done in three months' sight Credits at 1s. 5½d. up to the end of April, and at a fraction higher to the end of May; and forward Bank Demand was quoted at 1s. 5 5-16d. for May delivery. No alteration from Wednesday's rates was made at opening yesterday morning; and a fair amount of three months' sight Merchants' Bills were placed at 1s. 5½d. into April. Some Bank Demand was done for the mail in the morning at a fraction above 1s. 5¼d.; but the slight advance was lost in the afternoon, and the feeling was quiet at the close. To-day, with higher quotations for Silver from London and New York, this market opened firm, with rates a shade higher, and closed quiet without further change, at our quotations. A fair business was done in three months' sight Credits at 1s. 5½d. for near delivery; and some Bank Telegraphic was sold at 1s. 5½d. for the end of March up to a fraction above 1s. 5 5-16d. for June transfer.

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 5 4½-16d.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 5 3½-16d.
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5 3-8d.
Do.	4 months' sight	1s. 5 7-16d.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 5½d.
Credits	3 months' sight	1s. 5½d.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 5⅝d.
Documents	3 months' sight	1s. 5 8½-16d.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 5 10½-16d.
Francs	3 months' sight	1·84¾
Do.	6 months' sight	1·85¼

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a strong feeling last Saturday, and closed firm at an advance of ⅛ per cent. in Fours at yesterday's rates, some business having been done for the near account at the enhanced rate. The final cash price was 104⅛; the April account, 103⅞; and May 103 9-16. The market was strong and advancing again on Monday, and rates in the evening were 3-16 per cent. higher for Fours for Money, and 5-16 to 7-16 per cent. for Account than they closed at on Saturday evening. Banks booked a good deal for the April settlement at 104 1-16; and final quotations were 104 5-16 for cash, 104 3-16 for the April account, and 104 for May, with a firm feeling in the market. Rates advanced materially on Tuesday in a firm market, say to 104⅜ to 11-16 for Fours for cash, 104¼ for the coming settlement, and 104⅛ for the May account, business having been done at the rate for April; but a reaction took place in the latter part of the day, and closing quotations were 104 7-16 for cash 104 5-16 for the April account, and 104 3-16 for May. On Wednesday, however, the market was drooping in sympathy with the news from London regarding Silver and Silver Securities, and rates for Fours declined considerably, both for Money and Account. Business was done for the coming settlement at 104 3-16, and afterwards at 104 1-16; but eventually the market became firmer and closed at 104 3-16 for Cash; 104⅛ for the April account; and 103⅞ for May. Yesterday the market opened with a strong feeling, and an advance of 5-16 to ⅜d. in rates for Fours was established. A large business was done by Banks at 104⅛ to ¼ for the coming settlement, and the sale afterwards advanced to 104½, but closed with a quiet feeling at 104 7-16, with the cash price at 104¼, and the May account 104⅛. To-day the market has been very strong and a further material advance in rates of Fours for Money and Account has taken place, our closing quotations being 104 13-16 to ⅞ for cash; 104 13-16 for the April account; and 104 9-16 for May, 107½ has remained the nominal rate for 4½ per cents. throughout the week.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is ½ per cent. higher at 105½; Port Trust Bonds remain at par.

SHARES have continued to be a quiet market on the whole, though on some days during the past week there has been an improved demand for Cotton Mill Scrip, and rates have hardened. Compared with our quotations of a week ago we note this evening an advance of Rs. 5 each in Hindostan, City of Bombay, James Greaves and Soonderdas Mill shares; of Rs. 10 in Connaught, Coorla, Khandeish, Soonderdas, and Ripon; of Rs. 15 each in City of London, Presidency, and Star of India; of Rs. 12½ in Maneckjee Petit, and Queen; and of Rs. 32½ in Oriental; Southern Mahratta, and Mazagon are Rs. 2½ higher. There has been a decline, on the other hand, of Rs. 5 each in Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, Howard and Ballough, and Alliance; of Rs. 10 in Jevraz Bulloo; and Rs. 30 in Hyderabad Deccan. In Presses, Breul's Cawnpore has declined Rs. 3; Fort Press shares are Rs. 15 lower; Khangaum have declined Rs 10; while Volkart's are Rs. 35 higher. In Miscellaneous shares, Alcock and Ashdowne have advanced Rs. 10 for the first issue, and Rs. 30 for the second; Bombay Fire are Rs. 100 higher; Bapty Flour have advanced Rs. 5; Maharanee Ice have declined Rs. 5; Treacher and Co. are Rs. 10 down. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—Holders of *Staple Grey Goods* are steady, and are selling only at fully current rates, at which a moderate up-country demand is being felt. Stocks are decreasing and rates, all round, are firmly supported. In *Bleached Goods* a large business has continued to be done on account of Delhi and Cawnpore buyers, and rates are still tending in favour of sellers. Stocks have been very materially reduced during the current month. The demand has been running principally on the descriptions mentioned in our last report. Only a moderate business has been passing in *Turkey Red, Dyed*, and *Bleached Goods*, and at unchanged rates. *Local Goods* are very dull of late, and prices are receding. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* for the week have amounted to about 4,500 packages; while for *Local Goods* they have been only some 1,000 bales.

YARNS.—*Imported Twist* has been steady in tone, and only a small business has been passing; but prices are quoted ¼ to ½ an anna per lb. higher. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China and Japan for the last fortnight have aggregated 11,000 bales, with Exchange 220¼. Sellers here continue to ask higher rates, and buyers hesitating to agree to an advance, only a small business has transpired, the week's sales being put down at about 2,300 bales. The market closed strong this evening, some considerable sales of 20s. having been made; but our quotations are the same as they were a week ago.

METALS.—*Copper* has been quiet during the past week in sympathy with the home market, and prices have further given way to the extent of 12 annas per cwt., only a moderate business having been done. *Yellow Metal* has declined 4 annas per cwt. in a quiet market, with not much doing. *Iron* is 8 to 16 annas lower, the market for this metal also having been quiet in tone with but a moderate business passing.

COAL has been weak and declining, and business has been done in Powell's Duffryn, for March-April shipment, at Rs. 16 to Rs. 16½ per ton; while ready lots of the same description have been placed at Rs. 17 per ton. The market closed this evening till Monday (to-morrow being the State holiday) with Powell's for March-April shipment, quoted at Rs. 16; and Davison's West Hartley in the same position, at Rs. 14 per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON has not attracted much attention, either from exporters or local spinners, and until yesterday, when there was rather more doing, business from day to day has been upon a small scale for the time of year. An advance in prices, to the extent of Re. 1 to Re. 1¼ per candy, was established at the close of last week in a quiet market: but this was lost again on Wednesday, when the feeling became dull, and a very small demand was apparent. The purchases for account of the Mills during the week have been principally in Barsee, at Rs. 188-200; with smaller parcels of Bengals, at Rs. 162-4; Dhulia, at Rs. 153; Chalisgaum, at Rs. 158; Nugger, at Rs. 173; Khangaum, at Rs. 168; Indore, at Rs. 167-72; Hingunghat, at Rs. 182-2½; Mowa, at Rs. 184-8; and Broach, at Rs. 202-4½; while exporters have chiefly bought ready Bengals at Rs. 156-66, and for next month's delivery, at Rs. 155¼; Broach, ready, at Rs. 207, and for April delivery, at Rs. 205; Karanja, at Rs. 180; Julgaum, at Rs. 174; Bharsi, at Rs. 166-84; with small lots of Veraval, at Rs. 156-70; Dhulia, at Rs. 157; Khangaum, at Rs. 170; and Mowa, at Rs. 159 per candy. The market closed dull this evening, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower than they were a week ago.

Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop continued heavy, the arrivals during the past week having been 92,500 bales compared with 94,500 bales to hand in the previous week, and 81,000 bales in the corresponding week last season; and the excess in receipts of this season's crop compared with that for 1889-90 has become reduced to 65,500 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F.
Bengal Fine	Rs. 169	=3 27-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 156	=3 9-16d.
Do. Good	„ 147	=3 3-8d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple) March	„ 182	=4 3-32d.
Do. Good do do	„ 176	=3 31-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good (March)	„ 168	=3 13-16d.
Do. Good do	„ 162	=3 11-16d.
Broach, Fine (March)	„ 205	=4 19-32d.
Do. Good do	„ 196	=4 13-32d.
Belatee, Fine	„ 170	=3 27-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 164	=3 23-32d.
Do. Good	„ 160	=3½d.
Dhollera, Fine (April-May)	„ 191	=4 11-32d.
Do. Fully Good „	„ 184	=4 5-32d.
Do. Good „	„ 178	=4 1-32d.
S. G. Dharwar Good (April)	„ 190	=4 9-32d.
Westerns Good (May)	„ 180	=4 1-16d.

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1890-91. Bales.	Season. 1889-90. Bales.
Bengals	236,500	301,000
Hingunghat	19,000	25,500
Berar	226,500	260,000
Khandeish	261,500	211,500
Barsee and Nugger	58,500	72,500
Sind and Persian	14,500	29,000
Broach	79,000	87,000
Dhollera	80,000	54,500
	975,500	1,041,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.	1889. Bales.
For the Week	91,075	82,685	77,813
From 1st Jan. to 19th March	803,905	778,751	789,015
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	22,721	64,917	37,608
From 1st Jan. to 19th March	305,324	446,350	491,162
Clearances to Calcutta and China &c.			
For the Week	4,148	806	676
From 1st Jan. to 19th March	30,847	17,205	8,803

WHEAT.—This market closed last week with a strong feeling, a large business having been done, and an advance of ¼ to 1 anna per cwt. having been established, in *White Pessy* of both qualities, and No. 1 old Club Delhi; but on re-opening on Monday, although demand was still active and the feeling steady, these descriptions lost Saturday's advance, though that evening's rates were quoted for April-May delivery. Next day the market was strong and considerable purchases for export transpired on the bases of previous rates; but on Wednesday a decline of half an anna per cwt. all round took place, though the activity continued, and thereafter, the feeling being steady when not firm.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* of the new crop has been arriving in large quantities during the past week, and a considerable export business has been done in this and other descriptions. The market closed firm last Saturday at previous rates; but on Monday an advance of 1 to 3 annas per cwt. took place in *Rapeseed*, and of 8 annas to Re. 1 per candy in White *Gingelly*, White *Linseed* receded half an anna per cwt.; the market remaining unchanged but firm in the following day. On Wednesday, however, there was a decline of 1 to 2 annas per cwt. in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, and the market remained steady thereafter with a large business passing. Our closing rates this evening are:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-5-0 to Rs. 6-10-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat Yellow	„ 7-10-0 to „ 7-11-0	„
Do. Cawnpore do.	„ 7-4-0 „ „ 7-8-0	„
Do. do. Red	„ 6-9-0 „ „ 7-0-0	„

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1891. cwt.	1890. cwt.	1889. cwt.
Wheat for the Week	142,834	66,724	102,857
Do. from 1st Jan. to 19th March	1,359,305	861,988	1,098,461
Linseed for the Week	258,219	87,887	65,025
Do. from 1st Jan. to 19th March	1,173,346	451,851	429,299
Rapeseed for the Week	59,362	54,684	6,576
Do. from 1st Jan. to 19th March	246,891	264,193	123,638
Gingellyseed for the Week	52,585	25,203	26,547
Do. from 1st Jan. to 19th March	745,250	442,328	477,021

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.	1889. cwts.
Wheat for the week	46,130	39,738	85,951
Do. from 1st January to 19th March	1,219,518	713,761	1,499,433
Linseed for the week	53,304	70,232	12,431
Do. from 1st January to 19th March	741,861	281,216	435,842
Rapeseed for the week	37,946	35,122	8,203
Do. from 1st January to 19th March	210,648	157,677	350,952
Gingelly seed for the week	18,745	48,900	...
Do. from 1st January to 19th March	420,065	432,755	409,543

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nizam (extra) left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal, with China and Australian mails, left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollerah	3 15-16.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	96½
3 per cent. Rentes	94⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75¼
4½ per cent. „	77½
Bar Silver	45 1-16.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £23,500,000, increase, £200,000; public deposits, £12,900,000, increase, £1,100,000; other deposits, £29,100,000, unchanged; other securities, £38,200,000, increase, £900,000; notes and gold, £16,100,000, increase, £300,000. The Bank's reserve is 38 per cent. of the liabilities.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, MARCH 19.

10 p.m.	77·4

FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

6 a.m.	73·9
10 a.m.	79·9
2 p.m.	81·3
4 p.m.	80·3

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 19th March, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·885
Temperature of the Air	80·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·3
Dew Point	63·9
Relative humidity of Air	·583
Extent of cloud[illegible] (the whole sky clouded = 10)	4·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·3
Minimum [illegible] do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·0
General [illegible] of Wind*	NW, ESE, NNE, NE, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	[illegible]

*From midnight to midnight.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 Per Copy.

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The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1891.

THE Financial Department have not this year been as fortunate in their arrangements for communicating the Budget to the public as they were in 1890, when it was simultaneously published in the three Presidency cities. Yesterday it was notified to the Bombay newspapers that Tuesday night's post had been missed, and that the Budget consequently would not be delivered here until to-day. Our telegraphic summary of Sir David Barbour's statement however is full and clear, and it shows plainly enough what the financial situation is. The expiring year, enriched by unexpected blessings in exchange, shows a surplus which a loss of twenty-one lakhs on opium has not sufficed to keep below Rx. 2,787,000. The coming year promises, as we intimated would be the case a few days ago, to be less prosperous, and the surplus, which until very recently was deemed somewhat doubtful, is estimated at little more than eleven lakhs. This is a narrow margin to work upon, but it would be not too narrow if the quantities were reasonably certain. How near an estimate based on exchange at one and five pence farthing for the year can be deemed to be to a certainty is a question on which opinion is sure to differ. Sir David Barbour's rate is, it is true, virtually the rate of the day, but the commercial world are not at the moment hopeful that this rate will continue when exchange is no longer supported by the brisk export trade that is going on now, and when the large stocks of silver already in the country have been reinforced by the large shipments that are on their way. However, exchange last year was considerably better than Sir David Barbour's estimate; we can only hope that this year it will not be worse. The restoration of the famine grant to its original dimensions of a crore and a half is one of the leading features of the Budget. About a third of the sum goes to make up deficiencies in guaranteed interest on the Indian Midland and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways—deficiencies which would have had to be made up in any case, whether the Fund were deemed to be in existence or not. The value of both lines as distributories of grain in time of scarcity is uncontested, but it was scarcely a part of the case for their construction that when they were in full working order the shareholders would draw part of their dividend from the Famine Insurance Fund. A year ago Sir David Barbour calculated that an improvement in the revenue of nearly a crore would be necessary to enable him to restore the fund to its original dimensions, so that we may take the Fund as it now stands as a proof that the situation is on the whole better than it was a year ago. The Finance Minister appears to count upon a reasonable elasticity in the revenue; he appears also to contemplate the possibility of an elasticity in expenditure which may not always be as reasonable. When Sir David Barbour intimates that the permanent cost of the army is likely to increase, and that it is impossible to lay down a limit to its increase, he invites inquiry into the reasons by which the threatened enlargement of the military budget is to be justified. The British army in India has already been increased by ten thousand men, and the native army by double that number, and all this time frontier roads and railways have been constructed, the first effect of which is understood to be to make the army more mobile and to increase its efficiency as a fighting factor in ratio with the increase in its mobility. That being so it becomes time to ask it the millions voted for these works have been so badly laid out that the cost of the army itself is to go on increasing. Sir David Barbour might well number "a growing military expenditure" amongst the "disasters" to which Indian finance is liable, and if in thus referring to it he intended to call public attention to the danger to which an uncontrolled military administration seems destined to expose the finances, his words are well chosen.

The Finance Minister having no changes in taxation to propose and defend, had so much the more space to deal with the question of exchange. He used his opportunity as freely as Sir Auckland Colvin did in one of his more striking Budgets—that of 1885. Sir David Barbour, while keeping fully in view the dangers to which a fluctuating exchange exposes India, was not quite so platonic in his complainings and misgivings as was his predecessor. We seem, indeed, to read a lecture addressed as much to the American Legislature as to the India taxpayers in Sir David Barbour's survey of the future possibilities of Silver. By boldly facing the contingency of having to close the Indian mints against silver in the event of the American Legislature doing anything to further depreciate the white metal, he warned the Americans that if they are careless as to the fate of silver it will come back upon them with embarrassing effect. We have, indeed, a Budget that is as much meant to be read in the United States as the Budget of 1885 was meant to be read in England and in the silver using countries on the Continent. Sir David Barbour's reference to the possible substitution of a gold standard, with all its costliness and all its inconvenience, and to the serious consequences which it might entail on Western nations, reads like a somewhat dialectic reply to Mr. Goschen's recent, and as it seemed to us, premature attempt to demonstrate the practical impossibility of bimetallism. He has in view apparently some such scheme as that which has for many years past been in operation in Java, where the standard is gold, with a large subsidiary coinage of silver. As such a scheme however, would not, upon this account of it, require a large stock of gold, it is difficult to see how "very serious consequences for Western nations would follow"—those consequences, presumably, being a fall of prices following upon a withdrawal of gold for India. However, for the first time we have an Indian Finance Minister confronting the exchange question as one which must, if things become much worse, be brought under control by the Indian Government instead of being allowed to have the Indian Government and Indian trade at its mercy. Sir David Barbour is the first occupant of his office, so far as we can remember, who has pronounced for a gold standard, failing other remedies. His remarks upon the subject will direct public attention to what has been done in Java, where the Government of India, during Lord Dufferin's Viceroyalty, made careful inquiry into the working of the peculiar currency system of the Colony. The loan transactions of the Government in the ensuing year, which unprecedentedly large transactions in Government paper in Bombay during the past few weeks made a subject of absorbing interest on the bazaar yesterday, will so far as is known be restricted to a loan of £2,600,000 in England. It is to be noted that the price of Government paper has only once or twice been as high as it was yesterday, and there is a general belief that Government will take advantage of exceptionally favourable circumstances to carry out a scheme of conversion of their four per cents. ere long. This is a matter of pure surmise, of course, but financiers, like other people, have "to take occasion by the hand," and at least one factor in the situation favours conversion ere long.

THE Legislative Council on Thursday passed Sir Andrew Scoble's Age Bill, after a discussion which seems to have been of almost portentous length. There is reason for thankfulness that the subject has been disposed of, and disposed of thus satisfactorily. The public had long since become weary of a discussion conducted by one of the parties to it with an appalling disregard for all distinction between things mentionable and things unmentionable which the English press were a little slow, perhaps, in discouraging by the example of a decorous reticence. That, however, is all at an end, and Indian journalism is rid of a controversy which added a new terror to the lives of some of us. The essential cause for gratification of course is that Government and the Supreme Legislative Council have known what their duty was, and have done it. Though we have all along, with some knowledge of the probabilities of the case, encouraged the public to believe that the Bill was at no time in real danger, there have been occasions when its supporters, not without apparent reason, have wondered whether Government would be able to stand firm against an opposition which spared no pains to make the world believe it was formidable. The opponents of the Bill did their best to overawe the Government into withdrawing it. An opposition formidable in numbers at all events was called into activity in all parts of the country, and the religious objections to the Bill, which were everywhere put into the foreground, found their final manifestation in a great popular demonstration before the shrine of the Goddess Kali. Government have treated this aspect of the opposition as from the first we were confident they would. The Proclamation of 1858, which has been flaunted in the face of the Government from every platform on which the Bill has been opposed, has been construed rationally, and happily for India the Government have recognized that the pledge that binds them to respect the religions of the country does not free them from antecedent obligations to justice and humanity. The Viceroy, as our telegram yesterday showed, repudiates with appropriate contempt the reading of the Proclamation which would make the plea of religion an all sufficient excuse for acts conflicting with morality and the public well-being. The Government, however, have not as a matter of fact had to decide between humanity and religion. The proof that the two are in conflict has been conspicuously defective. Eminent interpreters of the Hindu sacred writings on this side of India and elsewhere have shaken to its foundations the edifice of Shastric authority for the practices aimed at in the Bill which men of orthodoxy have endeavoured to rear. If the rational interpretation of the Shastras which Mr. Justice Telang and Professor Bhandarkar have given is of any value at all—and the supposition does scant justice to the authority of two such men of light and leading—the Government are justified in holding that the contention put forward by Sir Romesh Chundra Mitter is not proved, that the Hindu religion does not prescribe the practices against which the Bill is aimed, and that the religious argument has no serious claims upon their concern. The Javer Bagh meeting established many things, but none more clearly than a wide diversity of practice in this regard amongst Hindus whose orthodoxy some of the beef-eating champions of the ancient faith have no right to dispute. *Garbadhan* is a ceremony held in high honour in Bengal, but as the Viceroy said on Thursday, there is a good deal of devout Hinduism to be found outside that province, and the recent great meeting in Bombay showed clearly enough that in Guzerat at all events it is a custom more honoured in the breach than in the observance. And if ever an argument needed to be weighed with a scrupulous regard to the character and antecedents of those who put it forward the argument that has been presented against the Bill in the name of orthodoxy should be so weighed. The personal history of a few of the noisiest amongst the champions of the Hindu religion in this controversy needs only to be told in order to proclaim the utter hollowness of much of the agitation with which Government have been confronted. Honest fanaticism, which clings to the old paths in dogma and in practice, and sees shame in this world and perdition in the next as the only consequences of a departure from them, would have claimed and received the respect of Government. Fanaticism would have saved many of the men who on both sides of India have been strenuously fighting for the wrong cause from the reproach of insincerity. But a long list of men might be drawn up who are not honest enough to be fanatics, but who have resisted reform as stubbornly as though no ray of enlightening knowledge had ever fallen upon them, and as though they had all their lives been of the strictest sect of the old-world religionists. We know what we are saying when we affirm that there are men, conspicuous amongst the more clamant vindicators of Hindu orthodoxy, who would be outcasted if their daily life were to be tested by even the most indulgent rule of caste discipline. If, after the manner of the *World*, we were able to present some of these gentlemen as "Celebrities at Home"—still more as "Celebrities from Home"—it would be seen that the men who have been the loudest in demanding that the letter of the Shastras shall be the unquestioned guide of life violate Shastric ordinances every day of their lives, and that their continued presence even on the nominal roll of Hinduism is a marvel to those who remember what that religion requires of those who profess it. We suspect that the Government must have known what singular exemplars of the life and conversation prescribed by the Hindu religion had climbed into the chairs of the Rishis and Acharyas to declare how the old religion was being insulted in their pious persons by this Bill. We are anxious that people at home, who take it for granted that the cry of "religion in danger" which has been raised is a real cry, raised by real men, should know that those who have most loudly uttered it are men to whom the essentials of Hinduism are as cast-off clothes, and who would long since have been outcasts if in Hinduism were not in practice infinitely more indulgent than it is in theory.

Hinduism itself will, we are persuaded, accommodate itself with no great diffic[illegible] to the provisions of the Bill. It is [illegible] because Government do not beli[illegible] measure is in real conflict with t[illegible] tenets of either Hindus or of M[illegible] that they are able to contemplate [illegible]tions without misgiving. Mr. John[illegible] was no doubt right in anticipating [illegible] Thursday's debate that when once pass[illegible] law the agitation against the Bill will su[illegible]. There is every reason to believe that the fears lest it should prove an inquisitorial and oppressive measure will prove to be baseless. The opposition to the Bill, despite so much in it that has been insincere, has done good in so far as it has urged Government to take all reasonable precautions against its being turned into an engine of inquisition and vexation. Changes which have been made in the Bill since it was introduced will ensure that police investigations under it shall be carried out only by officers of a superior grade, and that only First-class Magistrates shall hear cases arising under it. The Viceroy's observations on the spirit in which the working of the measure will be watched by Government will be reassuring to all reasonable opponents of the measure, the success of which must in a large degree depend upon the growth of a public opinion in sympathy with the law itself and in contentment with the manner in which it is administered. One observation further needs to be made. Mr. Nugent remarked on Thursday with satisfaction that a large and influential volume of public opinion, notably in the Bombay Presidency, had been pronounced in favour of the Bill, and that of those really competent to give an opinion the majority were favourable to Government. It is to the credit of this Presidency, and of this city in particular, that at a juncture like this it has spoken decisively and with influence upon the right side. There has been no mere counting of heads upon the question, and the course of the discussion has shown how unsatisfactory a method of working out India's salvation that would be in the present stage of her development. But the Government may rest assured that whatever is best and most enlightened in native opinion has been on their side throughout the controversy. So strongly indeed have they been supported by the intelligence and intellect of the country that the pain and the disappointment that would have been caused had the Bill by any chance been miscarried would have been bitter almost beyond belief. The best men in the native community would have despaired of their country if the Government, through weakness or too tender a regard for clamour, had suffered themselves to be turned aside from this most beneficent venture.

THE scientific world is taking second thoughts concerning the lymph treatment of phthisis, and its second thoughts are apparently very different from its first. When Berlin is beginning to doubt Dr. Liebreich's lymph, and Munich prohibits the sale of Dr. Koch's as the State of Maine prohibits the sale of whiskey, it is evident that the enthusiasm with which the world at first received both inventions has given place to a soberer mood. Doubtless there will now be a considerable accession to the ranks of the unbelievers of clever people whose cleverness has come upon them late in the day. But there is at least one prominent medical man in India who from the beginning, and in the true spirit of the inductive philosophy, has withheld belief in Dr. Koch's discovery. Dr. Laurie of Hyderabad, whose paper on the subject in the *Calcutta Medical Journal* we quote in another column, has never from the first concealed his belief that the public had been too hasty in coming to conclusions on this subject—that in fact they had accepted Dr. Koch's remedy as a cure before proof of its curative efficiency had been scientifically established in a single case. Dr. Laurie's criticism of the "cure" will seem the weightier if it be read in connection with that fact. In the matter of scientific induction Dr. Laurie's prolonged experimental work, carried out as it has been in co-operation with one of the most cautious scientists of the day, bespeaks for him especial confidence, and we think that few who have followed the subject with care enough to notice the links that are missing from Dr. Koch's chain of demonstration, as well as those that are included in it, will think that he has gone too far in saying that "there is nothing in the past record of Dr. Koch's work to warrant either our blind acceptance of a remedy so palpably dangerous to human life as Koch's fluid, or our ridiculous adulation of Koch himself."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR LORD HARRIS will perform the ceremony of opening the Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Pathobacteriological Laboratory, and will distribute diplomas and prizes to the graduates of the Bombay Veterinary College in the compound of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel, at 5-30 p.m., to-day.

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE leaves for England by the extra steamer of the 7th April. For the evening previous to his departure Sir Andrew has accepted an invitation to a party at Bella Vista, which is to be given in his honour by Mr. K. N. Kabrabji and the Misses Kabraji.

MONSIEUR HENRI GUEZ, Vice Consul of France, informs us that a Committee has been formed in Paris with the object of organizing an International Exhibition of the means of publicity employed in the various countries of the world—newspapers, reviews, albums, posters, prospectuses, &c. The exhibition will be held in the Palais des Beaux Arts, Champ des Mars, Paris, from the 17th of May to the 15th September.

WE learn that the report of the Standard Life Office for 1890 will record the most prosperous year that the company has yet had, the year having closed with 3,030 new policies, representing a total of over a million and a half sterling.

SIR DINSHAW MANEKJEE PETIT BART., has forwarded the sum of Rs. 5,000 to the trustees of the Parsee charity funds, in honour of the ceremony of investing three of his grandchildren with the sacred emblems of Zoroastrianism, with a request that the capital may be kept intact, and the interest accruing thereon be devoted for purposes similar to that above referred to in cases of children of poor parents. Sir Dinshaw's second son, Mr. Bamonjee, has also placed rupees five thousand in the hands of the said Trustees, with a similar request, Rs. 2,500 for the benefit of children residing in the mofussil, and Rs. 2,500 for those of Bombay. Two of the three children admitted into Zoroastrianism, belong to Mr. Bomonjee, and the third to Mr. Framjee Dorabjee Panday, son-in-law of Sir D. Petit. Mr. Bomanjee proceeds to England early next month.

THE Gunboat *Rio Lima* left Goa for Lisbon on the 11th instant without taking the Ex-Governor General Vasco Guedes, who intends leaving Goa on the 24th instant to catch a steamer that will touch at French ports.

SENHOR PAIVA CABRAL CONCEIRO, Director of the Public Works Department in Lisbon, is going to London with a view to arrange some questions relative to the Marmagoa Railway line.

FROM the Bengal-Nagpore Railway we learn that a storm swept over Dongarghur and other stations last week. Damages to corrugated iron roofs and embankments have occurred between Bilaspur and the "Brahmini" river. The agent proceeded at once to the several localities to ascertain the extent of the damages reported. Linseed has been seriously damaged about 50 per cent.; wheat has suffered too.

THE Salvationists in Madras, writes a local paper, evidently mean business in connection with the Social Scheme of Commissioner Booth-Tucker. After repeated efforts, they have at last obtained an office for their Labour Bureau and, according to the bills which are being circulated both in English and the vernacular, they commence active operations at No. 21, Errabalu Chetty Street, Black Town, on the 23rd instant.

FROM the 7th to the 13th instant, 2 Europeans, 6 East Indians, 12 Native Christians, 208 Hindus and 43 Mahomedans died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 271 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 323. The deaths are thus classified:—10 from small pox, 9 from measles, 64 from fevers, 17 from dysentery, 9 from diarrhœa, and 162 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 35·3 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 42·2 per 1,000 per annum.

MESSRS. ADAMSON, MACTAGGART AND CO., on behalf of the merchants of Negapatam, recently addressed Government on the necessity for improving the facilities for shipping and landing at Negapatam. Accordingly, Government has appointed a Committee, consisting of Colonel J. Pennycuick, R.[illegible] Secretary to Government and Chief Engineer, [illegible] D., as President, Captain H. A. Street, I.M., [illegible]ncy Port Officer, as Official member, and [illegible]ive merchants of Negapatam as non-official [illegible] to enquire into and report upon the [illegible] Captain Street proceeds shortly with [illegible] Pennycuick to Negapatam with th[illegible].

[illegible]sting Memorandum on Madras Tobacco [illegible]ssued by the India Office. The general [illegible]pinion of the manufacturers interviewed was that the present samples of tobacco showed a very decided improvement in growth and curing over previous samples sent from Madras. The excessive amount of stalk and the large veins of the Madras tobaccos were much objected to; and before they could successfully compete with American leaves it would be necessary to greatly reduce the present undue proportion of stalk to lamina.

THE Russian newspaper which published the story about Padlewski having been devoured by wolves, finding that the joke was taken *au grand serieux* by the European Press, is now endeavouring to undeceive the latter by the reductio ad absurdum method. It states that the Government has issued warrants for the arrest of twelve of these animals in the hope of recovering valuable [illegible].

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE PARNELL CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

Mr. Maurice Healy has undertaken to resign his seat for Cork in response to a challenge from Mr. Parnell to measure strength.

It is presumed that Mr. Parnell will resign also.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND QUESTION.

The Supreme Court of Newfoundland has given judgment in favor of Mr. Baird against Admiral Walker for closing Baird's lobster factories on the French shore.

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 18.

The Treasury to-day purchased 412,000 ounces of Silver at prices ranging between 98·90 and 99.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION: A BILL IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

In the House of Lords last night Lord Knutsford, Secretary of State for the Colonies, presented a Bill reviving the lapsed powers of the Act of George the Third empowering British Naval Commanders along the Newfoundland Coast to enforce the execution of Treaties to which Great Britain had pledged herself.

His Lordship explained that the Colony had refused to recognise the *modus vivendi* or to arbitrate unless France withdraws the shore question. The novelty of the Bill, he said, consists in Government applying for powers in an autonomous colony.

Lord Salisbury urged that the Bill was necessary to prevent dangerous collisions between the Colonists and the French.

The Bill was then read a first time.

THE PADDY TAX IN CEYLON.

Sir J. Gorst replying to a question in the Commons said Government was carefully considering the reports of the Crown Agent for Ceylon regarding the Paddy Tax.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MARCH 19.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Britannia, with the outward English Mails of the 13th instant, left here for Aden at 5 p.m. to-day.

ADEN, MARCH 19.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peshawur, with the homeward Indian Mails of 14th instant, arrived here from Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day.

PRINCE JEROME NAPOLEON'S WILL.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The late Prince Jerome Napoleon in his will appoints Prince Louis his universal legatee and successor, disinheriting and excluding Prince Victor.

THE GOLD QUESTION IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, MARCH 20.

The American Treasury will hereafter exercise the same discrimination as European countries, and will not facilitate the export of fine gold bars.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 20.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent says, with reference to the University Boat Races, that the betting is strong, being nine to four on Oxford.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

Further details from Towara, dated the 19th instant, of the attack last night on the Ghaze Kot states that twenty-five dead bodies were found—twenty-three Hindustani fanatics and two Pathans. For nearly a mile traces of blood could be followed, it doubtless shows more of the enemy were killed, and away. Subadar Dheru, of the Sikhs, commanded the piquet. Firing began about dusk, and then ceased for a while. After a decline of the moon the firing re-commenced about 2-20 a.m. Our company of the 4th Sikhs, under Lieutenant Maconchy, advanced in support from Kunhar, distant half a mile, followed by two companies of the 22nd Pioneers, under Colonel Sir B. Bromhead. Meanwhile the Ghazis, known to be Hindustani fanatics, pushed their attack home, and had almost taken the village. When reinforcements arrived, they turned the enemy out bit by bit. One native officer of the 4th Sikhs and three sepoys were killed. Lieutenant Maconchy was slightly and ten men were severely wounded. The enemy's losses cannot be correctly estimated. The subadar on picquet duty behaved very gallantly. The twentieth was commanded by General Ellis. The disposition of the river column last night, at Ghazi Kot was of three companies of 4th Sikhs at Kunhar. The head-quarters of the wing of Pioneers and one company of 4th Sikhs was on the right bank of Perzoda opposite Kunhar. The head-quarters of the wing of the 4th Sikhs at the bridge head, opposite Kotkai, the head quarters of the Wing of Dogras, and the remainder of the river column were in bivouac at Towara. The enemy attacked Kunhar, and the firing was kept up during the night. The enemy had three men killed. The river column moves to-day to the Palosi Plain, head-quarters of the force, to Perzoda on the right bank opposite the Kunhar. Convoys for the Tilli Column move by the river route to Kunhar, then up the hill road.

GENERAL KINLOCH.

General Kinloch is progressing favorably.

THE HARE-HANNAY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 19.

Mr. Sherlock Hare was again brought before the Magistrate to-day for assaulting Mr. Hannay. Dr. Sinclair, Inspector-General of Jails, deposed that he observed Mr. Hare for ten days and believed he could not be released with safety to himself or the community, as his mind was unsound. He labours under the delusion that his duty is to assault Mr. Hannay, who, he fancies, has damaged his prospects in life. Drs. Davis and Pedley corroborated. The Magistrate ordered Mr. Hare to be confined, pending orders for movement.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 20.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

6th Bombay Cavalry—Surgeon T. D. C. Barry, to the medical charge, *vice* Surgeon-Major J. McCloghry, transferred to the Civil Department.

Bombay Sappers and Miners—Lieutenant Ogilvie, officiating Company Officer, to be graded above Lieutenant Gleer and below Lieutenant Fair.

14th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Harrington, officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer.

With reference to G. O. G. No. 125, of the 4th instant, Major-General R. Blundell Hollinshead Blundel is posted to the Poona District.

Surgeon Peterkin, Medical Staff, in medical charge, Station Hospital, Purandhar, is transferred, on general duty, to Poona District.

Surgeon H. J. Barnes, Medical Staff, on general duty, Poona District, is appointed to the medical charge, Station Hospital, at Purandhar.

Lieutenant Jacob, Wing Officer, 16th Bombay Infantry, is attached for duty, to the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, in the same capacity.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

18th Hussars—Captain Daly, to England, for 6 months, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Hall, 35th Field Battery, to England, for 6 months, on private affairs; and Lieutenant Stockdale, 35th Field Battery, to England, for 8 months, on private affairs.

2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment—Lieutenant Mangles to England, for one year, on private affairs.

2nd Lancaster Fusiliers—Lieut. Woolmer, to England, for one year, on private affairs.

2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry—Lieut. Leicester, to England, for 6 months, on medical certificate.

THE "KREDABHUWAN" CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 20.

Bhede and three police jamadars were examined to-day in the Kredabhuwan case. Bhide deposed that he did not see all the accused but two; but even these, he said, were not disorderly. He admitted that they were pressing for admission as they wanted to move the amendment, and had these and others been admitted the puberty amendment would have obtained supporters at the meeting. The jamadar further admitted that they saw none of the accused actually throwing stones, &c., but one of them said that he saw them exciting the mob to do it. These jamadars have, however, contradicted themselves in important points. The case for the prosecution is closed. There was no direct evidence against any of the accused except that of one of the jamadars. The accused's replies were taken down, and the defence will be heard, and the case closed to-morrow.

THE BUDGET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

The Financial Statement for 1891-92, was published as a *Gazette Extraordinary* to-day. The accounts for 1889-90 closed with a surplus of Rx. 2,612,033. In the revised estimate for 1890-91, the revenue is estimated at Rx. 85,313,500, expenditure Rx. 82,526,400, yielding a surplus of Rx. 2,787,100. The larger part of this surplus is due to the rise in the rate of exchange. The net revenue from opium is expected to be Rx. 218,200 less than the Budget estimate. The net railway revenue, apart from exchange on sterling payments, is only slightly better than the Budget estimate. Most of the other revenue heads show an improvement. In the Budget estimate for 1891-92, the revenue is estimated at Rx. 86,025,300; expenditure at Rx. 85,909,700, yielding a surplus of Rx. 115,600. The famine grant is restored to the original amount of Rx. 1,500,000, of which Rx. 1,043,000 is under famine relief and insurance, and Rx. 457,000 represents the loss on the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpore Railways, which have been constructed for the protection of the country against famine. The estimate of the net opium revenue is Rx. 5,318,700, being Rx. 361,500 less than the revised estimate of 1890-91. Exchange is taken at 1s. 5¼d. There is an improvement of Rx. 164,300 as compared with the Budget estimate of the previous year in the net charge for Upper Burma. It is stated under the usual reserve that the Secretary of State proposes in 1891-92 to sell £16,000,000 of Council Bills, and raise a loan of £2,600,000 for the discharge of 3½ per cent. debentures and advances to railway companies. The estimates of 1891-92 provide Rx. 3,500,000 for capital expenditure not charged to revenue, also Rx. 1,008,300 as loans for local purposes. It is not expected that it will be necessary to raise any loan in India in 1891-92. This satisfactory result is due mainly to the large surpluses of 1889-90, and 1890-91 and to the provision in those years for a reduction of debt out of the grant for famine relief and insurance of Rx.1,040,000 is assigned for the construction of the protective railways and canals in 1891-92. The future prospects of finance, apart from questions connected with exchange and military expenditure, are considered by Sir David Barbour to be decidedly encouraging. More important than the financial history of the past is the question of the prospects during the next few years. The Budget estimate of revenue in 1891-92 has as usual been framed with moderation, and though the ordinary growth of income in 1891-92 and 1892-93 may not be so great as in 1889-90 and 1890-91 there is no reason to apprehend at present that we shall have less than the normal rate of increase. Such difficulties as may arise will be due to special causes. War or famine, a further fall in the opium revenue, a decrease in railway traffic, the growing military expenditure, a fall in exchange—such are the disasters to which Indian Finances are always liable. War and famine are evils that might come at any time, but there is no reason to suppose that war is likely to occur in the immediate future. The occurrence of famine would bring in its train, along with other and greater evils, temporary embarrassment for the finances. But the famine grant has now been restored, and insurance against the permanent financial effects of famine is ample. The opium revenue has fallen largely, and at this moment there are no strong indications of recovery. On the other hand the fall up to date has been discounted, and provision made to meet the consequent loss of revenue as the fall has been so great we may fairly hope that we have seen the worst of it. Regarding future military expenditure the Budget states that the permanent cost of the army is likely to increase, and it is impossible to lay down any limit to such increase. But the increase will not be very rapid. There may be some reductions in expenditure on special ordnance stores, special defence works, and frontier expeditions but not this year. As to exchange it is of great importance to Indian finances that it should not fall materially below the present rate for a year or two, or until Government experienced some relief from heavy special military charges it is now bearing. If it fell materially within the next few years Government would be landed in a difficult position though the difficulty would be temporary. If it does not fall some time yet, or if the military expenditure is reduced before it falls there would be no special reason to apprehend financial embarrassment. The recent rise in silver, though satisfactory to Government, has not been attained without inflicting injury on the commerce of India. For a time trade between England and India was reduced to mere gambling. The serious disturbance to the trade and commerce of India which resulted from legislation in a foreign country shows that in questions connected with the standard of value no country is independent of the action of other nations, and though the inhabitants of countries which use the gold standard, are generally unwilling to admit that their standard can possibly alter in value, and refer all alterations in price to causes directly affecting the article silver, this view cannot be justified. If the United States should abandon the attempt to maintain silver as a monetary standard, and should put a stop to its purchases of that metal, a position of serious danger would be created for India. So long as any reasonable hope of a satisfactory settlement of the currency question remains it would be unwise for India to adopt a gold standard. But the circumstance would be changed if the United States altogether abandoned silver, and the question whether India should not in that case simultaneously close her mints to silver is one that deserves serious consideration. He had no right to commit the Government of India to any opinion on the subject, but it is his belief that in case of necessity the gold standard could be introduced into this country, and that if America altogether abandons silver it would probably be best that India should change her standard. The risk would be considerable and the sacrifices heavy, but almost anything would be better than to accept violent and continual fluctuations in exchange as our inevitable lot for all time with the prospect of a fall in the value of silver of quite indefinite amount. He mentions the matter, not because there is any intention of taking steps in this direction at the present time, but because it is right that the Government of India and the Indian public should clearly understand what they may have to face in the future, and that they should make up their minds as to the course to be followed under certain conditions. If the United States abandons silver as a monetary standard the disease will have run too far to be stayed by mere palliatives, and the patient may any day be called on to choose between a difficult operation and life-long disease. If such a change is ever made it will be found easiest and safest to adopt a gold standard at or about the exchange of the day, rather than to attempt to establish a higher rate. The great mass of the currency in ordinary use in India would continue to be silver, as at present. The adoption of the gold standard by India would probably be attended with very serious consequences for Western nations, but if in this matter they look only to what they conceive to be their own interests, they cannot reasonably object to India following the same course.

In the course of his Budget Statement the Finance Minister says that the question of the future of silver possesses not merely a speculative but eminently a practical interest for India. He has long held the opinion that however distasteful to the majority of men currency discussions may be, and however unwilling we may be to undertake reforms which affect the standard of value, the perpetually recurring evils flowing from the difference of the monetary standard between India and other countries with which her financial and commercial transactions are so important cannot and should not be endured for ever, and that sooner or later the final solution of the problem must be found and he is unable to discover any permanent remedy for the evils, which day by day and year by year, press themselves upon our attention in India except either the general adoption of a system of double legal tender, on the extension of a single gold standard. Authorities much respected have said that the system of a double legal tender is a practical impossibility so long as the majority of those affected are opposed. If, however, the principle were accepted generally the difficulties which now seem so real and practical would prove purely imaginary. The recent action of the United States has to some extent raised the price of silver and caused a rise in the rate of exchange. But what India requires is not a high rate of exchange rather than low rate, but some system under which the fluctuations in exchange shall be neither great nor frequent, and shall oscillate round a fixed point. In this respect India has so far lost rather than gained.

A DARBAR AT BHOWNUGGER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, MARCH 19.

A DURBAR was held here this afternoon by Colonel Hancock, Acting Political Agent, for the delivery of a kharita, together with a sanad confirming the title of Maharaja on his Highness Takhtsingjee, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. The ceremony took place in a grand and beautiful shamiana, erected in the Albert Victor Square, which was ornamented with endless flags and bunting and looked picturesque and gay. Several English ladies and gentlemen and all notabilities and officials, numbering about six hundred, were present. A guard-of-honour, accompanied by the State Band and colours, was stationed outside the shamiana. On the arrival of his Highness he was received at the entrance of the shamiana by the State Councillors, and a salute of fifteen guns was fired. Colonel Hancock, who arrived a few minutes after, was similarly received under a salute of eleven guns. After his Highness and the Political Agent had taken their seats on the throne on the dais, the latter rose and addressed his Highness, and ladies and gentlemen as follows:—"It affords me very great pleasure and satisfaction that it has fallen within my short term of office as Political Agent to hold this darbar for the purpose of presenting a kharita, together with a sanad conferring the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction on his Highness Sir Takhtsingjee in recognition of the continued favor and esteem of the Government and their appreciation of his excellent administration. The fact that his administration has lately been attacked by unscrupulous men renders it all the more gratifying to me to be thus able to emphasise the utter failure of their machinations, and the entire satisfaction with which the Government have viewed the courageous and determined manner in which his Highness has successfully refuted all their imputations. It may still be thought by some that there is no smoke without fire, and that the Bhownugger administration is not so pure and fair as Government believe it to be. I am glad to say that this is a mistake, and although I am not given to flattery (not so much perhaps as a diplomatist ought to be) from my own experience I can truly say that I believe Bhownugger to be the best governed Native State in India. The general contentment and unexampled prosperity of the people bears me out in this, and when I tell you that during the thirteen years of his reign, his Highness has spent upwards of 130 lakhs (or 10 lakhs a year) on works of public utility, whilst one cannot turn round in Bhownugger without seeing some fresh institution or some new and beautiful improvement, you will agree with me that the people have every reason to be happy in another way too. I do not speak without book, for in my position as president of the Rajasthanik Court I feel one of the pulses of the people, and I know that if they had not the most perfect confidence in the good faith of the Darbar the Girasias would soon let me hear of it. As it is I now scarcely ever receive a complaint from Bhownugger, (and whatever grievances the Girasias may have and there never yet was a Girasia without a grievance) I know that the Darbar gives them prompt redress, and I know too from other unmistakeable signs that his Highness is both just and good. I have had the pleasure to know him from a boy, and I have also long known his capable and good advisers. I am glad to see some of them here to-day, and I hope they will long live to continue to serve his Highness with their accustomed wisdom and fidelity. It is unnecessary for me to enlarge further on his Highness's other good qualities which are well known to all. He has only lately shown in a very remarkable manner how he can temper justice with mercy, and his boundless and well-judged liberalities have made his name famous in other countries than his own. He marks every birthday with fresh concessions and bounties to his people. This is a very pleasant way of spending his birthdays, and makes everybody wish him many happy returns of them. Many are the poor who now owe their very existence to his kindness, and many are the generations yet unborn who will rise up to bless his memory. Maharaja I have now much pleasure in handing you the kharita, with my sincere congratulations."

His Highness' reply was as follows:—"Col. Hancock, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I am deeply grateful to the Government of her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India for the high distinction just conferred upon me, and to you Colonel Hancock for the kind words with which you have delivered to me the kharita and sanad, and I beg you will convey my sincere thanks to Government for the kind recognition and the pleasure which you, Sir, have expressed in being the officer who holds this darbar cannot possibly exceed mine in receiving from your hands the honour it has pleased Government to bestow. You have known me since I was at school, and you are now one of my oldest friends. I therefore feel that all you have so kindly said you thoroughly mean, and I am happy in the approbation that has come to me. In the joy of this kind recognition I have forgiven those who troubled me, and I hope that their future loyal conduct will enable me to forget all that they did. I thank you, Sir, much for the cordial manner in which you have spoken of me. (Loud cheers.)

After the distribution of flowers, pan-suparee, and attar, the assembly was dissolved.

His Highness, on leaving, was lustily cheered by the large concourse of people, who had assembled round the shamiana and all along the streets. In the evening the citizens showed their joy at the event by illuminating the town.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

During the Viceroy's absence from Calcutta the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, will have charge of the portion of the Home Department, left at Calcutta.

Revs. Hugh Caulthard and Alex Still have been appointed Junior Chaplains; the former is a member of the Episcopal Department, and the other of the Church of Scotland, Bengal.

Rev. R. Cumine has been promoted to the Senior Chaplaincy.

Captain L. Newmarch, Assistant to the Resident of Mysore, has been granted furlough for one year.

Captain C. Ravenshaw, Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, officiating for him; Captain E. Masters, the Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, supplying the place of Mr. Ravenshaw.

Colonel H. Wylie on return from furlough has been posted as Resident at Nepaul, vice Major Durand proceeding on leave.

Captain C. Montgomery, Bombay Infantry, is appointed as Cantonment Magistrate Baroda, and Surgeon A. Duke, Bengal Medical Service, has been posted as Residency Surgeon of Turkish Arabia.

The services of Surgeon-Major Lethbridge, recently President of the Passenger Ships Commission, have been replaced at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

Captain F. Carandini, Adjutant Behar Light, Horse, has been granted leave for six months.

A medal is to be granted for the Chin Lushai expedition.

Good service pension has been conferred upon Major-General Harry Macleod, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras; Subadar Jagannath Dube, 28th Bombay Infantry, has been granted the Order of British India.

The services of Mr. J. Dallas, Executive Engineer, have been placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government for employment on Railways.

Mr. J. H. Patterson, State Railways, Stores Department, officiates as Storekeeper, Calcutta.

Mr. C. Odling, Superintending Engineer, Bengal, officiates as Public Works Secretary to the local Government vice Colonel Macneil W. Inglis, Executive Engineer, being promoted to the former's position.

W. Phillips and J. Duthy, Superintendents, Indian Telegraph Department, have been permitted to retire from the service.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 27.

THERE is, as every body knows, a delightful freedom of speech accorded to poets. Genius when it condescends to dally with sublunary things is not obliged to wear the fetters of our old world conventionality—it is not bound in the interests of truth or of conformity to the Merchandize Marks Act to call a spade, a spade—it need not necessarily exhibit the aureole as the trade-mark of the saint; nor show embryo wings sprouting from the shoulders of every enchanting being whom it designates an angel. This is what is understood a poetical license. Now of all licenses the poetical one is the most *bona fide*. A license to carry arms, to sell spirits, stamps, tea, or tobacco is limited to certain people and places and to certain hours, days, and years; a license to keep a dog is applicable to one specified size, breed, and color of dog, and is terminable immediately on his demise, unless a substitute exactly resembling the deceased can be procured to fill his place. A license to marry is still more inelastic in application. It is available only once, and with only a certain prescribed man or woman—the substitution of another similarly sized and colored individual, as permitted in the dog license being inadmissible in the case of a marriage. But a poetical license knows no limits as to person, place, or season. It is available to every one and on every occasion, and it carries no penalty. There is no closing time, nor no obligation to serve customers even who make the legal tender in coin of the realm. The poet may sing or sulk—still his license is available for ever. However looking at the business from a matter of fact standpoint, it would perhaps be well if poets and the circle of admirers who quote them should in the interests of common sense draw the line—the extreme boundary of their license somewhere within ordinary reach. To the average naturally prosaic mind, it will undoubtedly seem wandering rather far afield in search of a poetic smile, to call a respectable and specially demure elderly lady "a jolly good fellow." And yet such is the title bestowed by acclamation on Mrs. Gladstone in return for presiding at a bazaar, got up in the Victoria Hall, Leeds, to collect funds for furnishing and decorating the Liberal New Club-house.

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If it is part of the development of the Women's Rights Question to confer on them the title of jolly good fellows as well as the other degrees B.A., D.D., or F. R. G. S., the enfranchisement of women will be very thorough indeed; as without doubt this is a stretch of male generosity to which in their wildest ideas of equality, and most ambitious dreams of attaining honour, women have never yet aspired. At the same time it may not be out of place to suggest to some popular poet who is not suffering from overwork that there is need of a new laudatory ditty applicable to the People's idol of the hour. For he's a jolly good fellow is almost if not entirely played out. It has been sung to Gladstone looking grimly out from behind the battlements of his stiff high collar, to Balfour languid and limp from the exertion of standing to hear himself apotheosised, to the severe Lady Sandhurst and the inscrutable Parnell. Who will say that in the use of the term "jolly" in these instances the limit of poetical license was not attained?

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From poets to authors is an easy step. "Facilis descensus averni" we learned so long ago that the construction is faulty; blame must be laid on the lapse of time since we threw by our Latin grammars. The quotation may be thought hard on authors, but on the contrary it is meant to be complimentary. From the airy regions of imagination it is no derogatory descent to the solid foot-hold of common sense. In the author Mr. Walter Besant announces the result of the questions he has put to his fellow-workmen and women with regard to the establishment of an Author's Club or House. An analysis of the different replies received on the subject show that up to the present the following percentage of persons have declared themselves in favour of the Club, the House, or neither one nor the other, or both. For the Club 60 per cent. have expressed a wish; for the house 30 per cent.; for neither, 8 per cent; for both 2 per cent.

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More than one-third of those who have voted for the house were ladies, more than five-sixth of those who voted for the club were men. The ladies who voted for a club did not raise a word against the admission of men, but many of the men, speaking for a club strongly deprecated the advisability of admitting ladies. If there is any lower averni than the ordinary one, those male exclusives deserve to be consigned there for an eternity. Meanwhile a rigorous boycotting on the part of their female entourage might bring them through the medium of buttonless garments and undarned sockes to a sense of what they owe womankind. The club will be constituted at once, and a committee of those interested formed to work it. One rule will be rigid that no one will be admitted who is not author of some book or a professional journalist. This will not as would appear at first sight make the membership very limited. Authors are as thick as blackberries, journalists are as numberless as the sands on the sea-shore. If journalists muster in large numbers, there will be danger of the Queen's English being lost amidst the sounds of Irish brogue, for Ireland in London is mostly engaged in the various phases of news mongering. If one day "there were a general strike of the Irish pressmen," said a high authority on the newspaper line, "not a single 'London Daily Paper' could come out." Is it amongst these that women should find the exclusives who wish to deny them the Club Privileges?

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Miss Ellen Terry is the next lady to join the army of authors. She is collecting notes for a book to be called "Stray Memories" which chiefly consists of reminiscences of eminent people whom she has met, and which is certain to be interesting as much for the writer's sake as for that of the people about whom she writes.

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Every year a discourse known as "the Hunterian" is delivered by some scientific man. This year women have been favourably introduced by Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, F. R. S., who suggests that as a mere act of justice to the maternal parentage that children should, for one generation at least, use their mother's as well as their father's names. In times past this would have given us a William Arden Shakespeare and a John Jeffrey Milton and to the mothers an equal share in the credit accruing to the family name from the deeds of the children. This is one of the rights of women to which they seldom lay claim, though it might be most cheaply and easily conceded. It is rather surprising that American women have not introduced some change in this line as they have done in so many others. To make a man assume his wife's name in marriage ought not to be difficult in the States, where according to the Rev. Frances Tupper, a lady representing Michigan at the United States Primeval Council there are seven hundred and twenty women regularly ordained ministers of the Gospel.

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The Princess of Wales has become a very successful amateur photographer, and she is introducing a novel use for the art. While in Scotland her Royal Highness amused herself with photographing the prettiest scenery in the neighbourhood, and she is now having a tea service manufactured after the pattern of an old wedgewood plate, on each piece of which will be printed a different photograph from her Royal Highness's own negatives. The border of the service, which will consist of 63 pieces, is etched and shaded in graduated lines of orange, and the effect is altogether striking and pleasant.

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The Princess Christian shows her practical interest in the school for art needlework by favouring it with the order for the bridal train to be worn next July by her daughter Princess Victoria Louisie. In aid of the funds of the institution Mrs. Bancroft has arranged a series of tableaux vivants to be shown for three nights at the residence of Mrs. Frederick Beer, and it is expected that Princess Louisie, Marchioness of Lorne, and the Duchess of Teck, as well as other Royalties will patronize the entertainment, and help by their presence to make it a financial success. Among the performers are the daughters of Lady Mackenzie, Miss Lena Dene who takes the part of the Queen of Beauty, and Miss Gorst whose elegance and grace as a court beauty of the time of Charles II. charmed every one at the rehearsal. Her dress was of white satin, braided in silver, and tied with bows of white satin ribbon.

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The Art of "Dancing" was the attractive title of a paper read this week by Mr. Selwyn Image, at a meeting of the Church and Stage Guild, held at 31, Upper Bedford-place. It was a question of dress, Mr. Image declared that he approached the subject, not with a view to attacking any form of dancing. Petticoat dancing might be beautiful, and yet in the essence of it purely natural, and dependent altogether on the natural elegance of the person exhibiting it—on a par in fact with the natural movements any person made, and which merely by their natural qualities irresistibly led us captive. With respect to the ballet and dress, its immediate object was scarcely so much artistic as utilitarian. But had it no beauty? He averred that it had a distinctive beauty of its own. Drapery had other beauties besides that of form—those of texture and colour for which we by no means look in vain. The dress of the danseuse gave a charming effect of lightness and colour. It even suggested a delicate vapour hovering around her like a diaphanous faintly-tinted cloud. In the discussion which followed Mr. Cape, of the Court Theatre, held that art robbed dancing of its spontaneity and said that there were only two or three steps in ballet dancing. The Rev. Stuart Headlam denied this, and without objection to the petticoat dancer as such, said that it was possible for her to be a mere "faker"—a person who only posed gracefully. Petticoat dancers, however, were shortening their petticoats and becoming more like ordinary danseuses. He did not want to set one style of dancing against the other, but he did want to see that every dancer should be genuinely artistic.

A DESERTED STATION.

THERE are few things which cast a more sudden and sadder chill over the heart than the abandoned and ruined remains of some theatre of life and enterprise and prosperity. To think that here, where are now only crumbling walls, weed-choked paths, and a brooding silence, might once have been busy marts, mirth, happiness, movement, wide streets, and on every side the enlivening hum of men! *Now* and *then*; it is the eternal contrast that each of us is always drawing, consciously or unconsciously; either with regard to the objects about us or to the restless eye within us! How stands the account between the present and the past? This being the general attitude of the human mind, evidenced in a thousand ways; but in none perhaps more distinctly than in the fond regrets with which we are each apt to recall the days of school and boyhood—the embodied and dramatic presentment of the balanced account! in one concrete particular; in one small scene (small perhaps to the world at large, but less familiar), in the actual visible change which has passed in a few short years over one of our earlier Indian stations—*that* is, likely to arrest the imagination of anyone of us, and to create a strange impression upon the heart.

So it happened that riding the other morning I had to pass the ruined and desolate station of M. Years ago I had been stationed there. I had known M. in the pride of its zenith, and now I looked upon something more than the nadir of its fortunes. I looked upon a poor decomposed corpse of a station. At its best M. had fallen a little short of the greatness reached by Poona, or Mahableshwar, or Bombay. It never had the ambition to vie with such *sedes beatorum*—haunts of the most popular Anglo-Indian gods and goddesses. No Commissioner even, much less Governor or Bishop, had ever dwelt in M. And yet its gentle shades, its flowering gardens, its babbling brooks, an innocent, humble people, fearing and let us hope loving, the single European representative of the great white Regina Imperatrix [at that time myself] came before my mind—a pleasant, charming, rustic, if not magnificent picture. Such had I known M. years, alas! how many years ago. That was the M., which turning my eyes inwards I could clearly see upon the canvas of memory; but here in the garish light of day, and with the practical eye of the present, what is this sad remnant that I look upon! Ah ye stealthy-footed hours, ye, that they say ever the tardiest of the gods, ever desired by some anxious hearts, creep on with some gift of sorrow or of healing in your hands for each of the sons of men. What has been your message to M. and to me?

The morning sun was shedding its full splendour over the land; the air was keen and crisp: all the country over which I had been riding wore the face of life, and energy and content. Here among the sombre graves of M. the splendour faded out of the sunbeams: the coldness of the breeze struck damp and chilly—the breath of a vault: the voices of men and nature alike seemed hushed. Of all its earlier adornments, the trees only were left, to cast over the dead and buried greatness of M. a pitying and profound shadow. And so much is the fancy affected by subtle and almost unintelligible conditions, that the very mangoes and tamarinds, the neems and banians, which had in the prosperous past gloried in the sunshine, and thrown off a thousand bright and cheerful hues as their leaves gathered and fanned themselves to the morning breezes, even they seemed now infected by the general gloom and the solemn stillness. Every leaf hung its head: the colored sunbeams turned back baffled from the impenetrable shades; though the wind blew freshly it seemed to me the mourning groves had no energy, no life to answer with; their dull apathetic leaves drooped unstirred, without a rustle.

Yonder I saw the house [or where the house should be], in which many a pleasant hour had been passed. The rank crop of weeds triumphed malignantly over my old garden. But the house, what hard fate had overtaken it? A few shattered walls; a few mouldering beams, was this all that still resists the hand of time? Time is no such quick and ruthless workman. Time like all the great Natural Forces, will not wholly disregard beauty; nor is time so crude a despiser of proportion. Here had been the hand of man: man, always in extremes, as eager and impetuous to deface as to adorn. The doom of M. having been pronounced, it was not to be supposed that the utilitarian and practical spirit of a departmental Government would neglect the valuable portions of poor M.'s cheap anatomy. M. was not destined to a decent and picturesque decay. She was not to be left to Nature's soft-handed undertakers, the rain, the wind, the moss, and scythe a bearing Time. A ruder hand was laid upon her mori-bund frame: and even before the breath was well out of her expiring body, the ruthless minions of the local Executive Engineer had dissected the palpitating corpse and planted her stoutest ribs and sinews in a modern, stucco, vulgar young substitute.

But here let me pause a space in the silence and the desolation; let me tie my bridle to yonder brokendown gate [ah me! I think I see again familiar forms upon the wide walk. I seem to catch the echo of dear lost voices] and so let me rest awhile on the crumbling verandah of what was once my home. Here in little is the tale of all the world, and of all the human hearts that are throbbing so passionately in it to-day. "Nativity once in the wane of light crawls to maturity wherewith being crowned, crooked eclipses, gainst his glory fight. Time which gave all doth all his gifts confound". Crooked eclipses in good faith! Here, a few short years ago, stood M. in all its glory. Take back the tale a few years further, and M. was much as it is now. A desert, a flower garden, and once again a desert. When this house, on whose ruined stones I am sitting, was trim, and well tended, full of life and pleasure, I remember well that over against it, across the road was a gaunt skeletonian building, in a wilderness of weeds. We, in the lightness of our hearts, used in these days to enter the ghostly precincts with compassionate shudderings; and listen with a fond pathetic regret to the stories that we heard of the gay gatherings, the splendid hospitalities, for which the old house had once been famous. And all the time the mocking genius of decay was I expect lurking in the gaping rafters and pointing his lean finger at my flower-girdled home with his sneering wisdom "mutato nomine," he chuckled, "de te fabula narratur." But who could have then foretold that the lesson was to be learnt so soon? That in less years than could be counted on the fingers of both hands, the doom which we from across the way so sincerely compassionated was to overtake our own pleasant dwelling? Not we at least. The world and we were all young then; or so it seemed. And the stealthy-footed hours, laden with their heavy purpose, were creeping on silently, irresistibly.

Of those who spent that last 'Xmas with me in M.; [when I looked my last on living M.]; I wonder who would recognise these melancholy traces to-day? What a delightful time it was! H., old friend, dost thou, recollect the night alarms? Dost thou remember now, I wonder, the determined valour with which thou, sleeping in a tent yonder (where the thistles seem to me thickest now) armed with two-loaded rifles, didst swear to bear the brunt of any attack?

For these were days of danger in M., and rumour with her many tongues had whispered that certain desperadoes intended to attack us either by night in our citadel or by day while following the chase. But the happy 'Xmas holidays passed by without bloodshed—without anything more serious than an abortive ambuscade, of which we learnt afterwards. Thou canst never know, H., the comfort thou wast to me in these days. Our enemies, as was well understood, wanted not so much a life as a hostage. When I compared my physical—(for of our moral weight I say nothing)—my physical weight with thine, dear H., I felt a sweet sense of security. It was impossible, but that their choice would fall on thee—for thou, as even simple-minded outlaws must have reasoned, wouldst have lasted so much longer.

And thou, fair R., hast thou yet I wonder in the safe seclusion of some bright English home outlived the terrors bred in thy tender heart night after night by the malignant designs of outlaws and the still more terrifying incursions of rats? And so with head bowed on my hands and eyes tightly closed to the saddening reality my thoughts run back to the fading past. I wonder if the past was really so golden when it was the present? Are there no other voices to take the place of those which no longer speak: no other garlands to be woven in place of these poor withered chaplets: no other rosy wine to fill the cup in which there is nothing new but the lees? Pah, this is idle dreaming. If I have lost a friend, is there any in the world who has not? Democretes, you cynical, laughing old heathen, what were the terms on which you promised to restore the King's wife to life? And yet they said you were mad, and sent another philosopher to report upon you: with the result that he declared you to be the only sane man he had met. I wish you were with me, though, in these ruins: your homilies on the sadness and the mirth of men would come well from this pulpit of mine. I wander listlessly through the familiar walks: out into the main road and on every side, there is still silence and a silent sorrow. The air is heavy with it; the trees are weighed down: the bund of the river is broken and a dry rock-strewn bed is all that is left of the laughing waters. The bazaar, where in my time was keen chaffering, and all the noise of trade, is empty: the shops are shut: the people gone. But at least deeper tears are not wrung from me: here is no memorial stone to show where I or any of those dear to me have left a *pars dimidium* of themselves to intensify the gloom. And if bright eyes and ringing voices, which are for ever closed and silent new, have looked into mine eyes and made music in mine ears, times long since in M, it is not here that I am to seek them. Here are tender associations enough it is true: but time presses, and I have yet long miles to ride. I cannot do full justice to all this luxury of melancholy; perhaps I am not wholly sorry. Gazing over my shoulder as I slowly ride out from under the trees into the bright sunlight and feel the joyous air on my hot cheeks, I think it wonderful, considering the dilapidated and uninteresting stones, beams, and weeds I am leaving behind me, that they should have orbed themselves into so perfect a star.

VIATOR.

THE RECENT DEATH OF A WIDOW.

THE DOCTORS AND THE JURY.

THE following Government Resolution relative to the alleged refusal of the authorities of the European General and Kama Hospitals, to admit a widow, named Mrs. Susan King, since deceased, was issued yesterday:—

Resolution.—The *Anglo-Indian Advocate* in its article of 10th January last, regarding the management of the European General Hospital, Bombay, complains of—

(*a*) the absence of the Principal Physician for a whole week at Baroda.

(*b*) a want of proper attention to patients, and

(*c*) defective supervision over the hospital kitchen.

2. As regards (*a*) it may be observed that Brigade-Surgeon Hojel was permitted by Government to visit his Highness the Gaekwar as an act of political courtesy at the latter's urgent request.

3. As regards (*b*) Government is aware that some of the menial staff have been insubordinate. Some inattention and insolence would follow almost as a matter of course, but such cases appear to have been firmly dealt withby the Hospital authorities, and definite instances of misbehaviour towards patients are wanting. Specific complaints of misconduct addressed to the Physician in charge, if there are substantial grounds for them, might usefully be substituted for vague general complaints. There appears to be no foundation for the statement that a sailor left the hospital after waiting in vain for five hours for some one to attend to him.

4. As regards (*c*) the Governor in Council is satisfied that great precaution is exercised in securing that the food of the patients is good and wholesome, and that the nursing at the European General Hospital is—as it ought to be—a real aid to the purely medical treatment. There has been a great advance on the conditions of a few years ago, and still further progress may be expected when the new building now in course of erection is completed. In the meantime patients and their friends must exercise patience and confide, when there is cause of complaint, in the medical officers who are devoted to their duties.

5. As regard, the death of Mrs. Susan King, the verdict of the jury give expression to the opinion that the refusal of admission of the deceased into, the Kama and European General Hospitals was grossly neglectful on the part of the persons responsible for the admission of patients into those hospitals. It appears that both the lady doctors present at the Kama Hospital, *viz.*, Miss Macdonald and Miss Walke, were attending at the time a case in the labour ward, and that neither personally saw nor examined the deceased. The matron, Mrs. Simkins, saw her, and was told by the woman, Mrs. Bowhill, who came with the deceased, that the latter had had a fall and had hurt her leg, but that it was not known if her leg was broken or only sprained. This was reported to Miss Macdonald, who then sent Mrs. Simkins to tell Mrs. Bowhill that she was very sorry there was no vacant bed, and to advise her to take Mrs. King to the European General Hospital. The Resident Surgeon, European General Hospital, Surgeon Collie, did personally see the patient, but did not diagnose the case. He satisfied himself however by feeling her pulse that Mrs. King was not in a sinking condition, and considered himself justified, as the European General Hospital was full, in advising her removal to another hospital. Thus he did not know that she had a broken leg. He admits that had he known this he would have taken her in 'at all hazards.' If her leg was broken the case was clearly one for immediate admision and treatment. If the leg was not broken, no great harm—so far as appears—would have arisen from awaking the patient, and no great pain would have been caused by examining her. On the other hand the accident had occurred twelve hours before. The patient had been dressed and was sleeping in the vehicle in which she had been brought to the hospital. Dr. Collie may have thought, wrongly but not quite unreasonably, that the chances against anything very serious being the matter were so great that he would not be justified in disturbing and paining the aged woman on the mere chance of its being a case in which admission must at all costs be allowed. The view he apparently took was no doubt fortified by the circumstances of the patient's having been rejected at the Kama Hospital. A close inquiry would of course have informed him of the circumstances, and his own duty could not really be measured by a standard of haste or carelessness set up elsewhere. But having little or no time for deliberation he may easily have received an impression that the case was probably not one of a very serious character, which then influenced his own observation and treatment of it. It is clear that Mrs. King's death, which occurred twenty days afterwards, was not due to shock or injury caused by her being sent away from the European General Hospital. There is cause for the expression of regret at an error of judgment on Dr. Collie's part, which it must at the same time be observed all medical officers in similar positions of responsibility are liable to commit. It would be obviously unreasonable to render a medical officer liable to censure for over-crowding the wards of a hospital, and also for refusing admissions when the wards are full. Some discretion must be left to the officer in charge, and in the case in question Dr. Collie claims to have acted as he did from a desire to save the sufferer pain, and after assuring himself that Mrs. King was not in a sinking condition. It is a case of error of judgment, but not one for any more marked or ruinous censure.

6. The excuse for Miss Macdonald and Miss Walke at the Kama Hospital is that they were both engaged at the time on a case that required their close attention. The serious nature of the injury sustained by Mrs. King was not realized. No doubt many cases which are really not serious are brought to the hospital and are reported in terms similar to those employed in this instance. But in all such cases the House Surgeon ought to see the patient and form a judgment for herself. If the sufferer is a European she ought at least to have the choice of being received into a ward along with native women. A similar remark applies to the reception of a female at the European General Hospital into a ward or chamber in itself *prima facie* inappropriate. In any serious case the choice should be given, and the patient's exercise of discretion would exonerate the medical officer from blame.

7. The medical officers of both the hospitals ought to learn from this case the necessity for close and patient observation in all cases where there is a possibility that serious injury may have been sustained. The sending of a patient with a broken limb from hospital to hospital, however it may be excused, must always be a subject of grave regret. It must be deeply deplored when followed as in this case by a fatal result.

8. The Governor in Council cannot but remark with reference to the observations of the Coroner's jury, that the medical officers of the Kama and European General Hospitals have been in this case condemned unheard. The defence put forward by the medical officers might or might not have qualified the view of the circumstances taken by the jury, yet it would certainly have been more in accordance with English practice to have heard the Hospital officials before charging them with gross carelessness.

G. W. VIDAL,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

MRS. POTTER AND MR. BELLEW AT THE NOVELTY.

UNDOUBTEDLY the finest performance that Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew have yet given was in the play of "Camille" which was produced at the Novelty last evening. It is difficult to say in which Mrs. Potter showed to most advantage, whether in the first act when being wooed by Armand, in the second where she pledged her love, in the third where she, at the entreaty of Monsieur Duval gave up her new found love for the son's sake, in the fourth where discovered by Armand at the fete she endeavoured to assure him she had acted for the best, or in the sad death scene. She had of course most opportunity for a display of her talent in the last three acts, and her playing all through was most powerful. At the end of each act it was plainly noticeable she had affected many of the fair members of the audience, and there were few dry eyes when the curtain finally fell on the sad death scene. Mr. Bellew certainly shared the honours with Mrs. Potter, his Armand being a splendid performance; and he fully found the sympathy of the audience by the manner in which he showed his despair at the loss of Camille in the third act when he fell swooning on the ground, and when at Camille's death he threw himself by her side with a wild agonising cry. The members of the Crofton Company, also, deserve every praise for their very creditable support. In our next issue a more full account of the fine performance will be given. "Camille" will be repeated to-night.

SHAKESPEARIAN RECITAL.

THERE was some little disappointment, we learn, expressed in Bombay when Mrs. Potter and Mr. Kyrle Bellew's programme for the fortnight was announced that it did not contain one or more plays from Shakespeare, for in Shakespeare Mrs. Potter has been highly successful in America, particularly in "Romeo and Juliet" and "Antony and Cleopatra" while it is acknowledged that there is no actor that can equal Mr. Bellew, who is undoubtedly the stage lover, *par excellence*, in existence, in the *role* of Romeo. Before it was fixed that the Crofton Company should support Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew in Bombay, it was stated that they would in all probability give readings together from Shakespeare. They can give selections from "Romeo and Juliet," "Antony and Cleopatra," "Hamlet," and "Macbeth." This afternoon at four o'clock they are to entertain the students of the Elphinstone College to readings from Shakespeare, and perhaps, before leaving Bombay, they may give a dramatic recital, to which the general public could be admitted. This would, we feel assured, satisfy lovers of Shakespeare, seeing that the company is not large enough to permit of one of the great dramatist's plays being produced in full.

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER and his associates have determined to hold the Ninth International Congress of Orientalists in London in September, 1892, instead of next September, as originally announced. The reasons assigned are that other important congresses have been arranged to be held in London this year, and that many foreign delegates found the earlier date inconvenient, and on that account have not joined in the movement. Professors Dillmann, of Berlin, and Kumen, of Leiden, presidents of former Congresses, have signified their approval of the choice of Professor Max Muller as president, as well as of the composition of the Central Committee of Organization and have also expressed their readiness to give their full support to the project.

DR. LAWRIE ON KOCH'S REMEDY.

THE *Calcutta Medical Journal* contains the following article by Surgeon-Major Edward Lawrie, Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad, on the Koch cure:—"The *Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift* of 15th January, 1891, contains the promised article by Dr. Koch upon the composition of his remedy for tuberculosis, and the manner in which he came to discover it."

This announcement appears among the foreign telegrams of *The Times* for 16th January, 1891, and is followed by a summary of, and copious extracts from, the article itself. Before considering the article it is necessary to recall one or two points with reference to the cause of phthisis, and the opinions of the profession regarding it during the last eight years. Koch discovered the tubercle bacillus in the year 1882, and it is now almost universally accepted as the virus of tuberculosis. From 1882 up to the present time there has been a conspicuous absence of investigations confirming Koch's discovery; and Heneage Gibbs has shown that it has not yet been proved that the tubercular bacillus is the cause of phthisis. No doubt the the tubercular bacillus is present in the lungs and sputa of phthisical patients, and forms a valuable aid to diagnosis; but it has not only never been seen in, but is invariably absent from, the first commencement of the disease process it is said to initiate, and it does not appear on the scene until the lesion it is believed to produce has began to decay—that is caseate (*vide International Journal of the Medical Sciences* for May 1890.)

Finally, it must be borne in mind that typical human tuberculosis is altogether different in certain essential features from the artificial disease in lower animals.

In speaking of "the remedy," Dr. Koch says that he deems it necessary, for the better understanding of its mode of operation, to state briefly the way by which he arrived at the discovery. He found that if healthy guinea pigs are inoculated with "the pure cultivation of the tubercle bacilli" the animals die. If guinea pigs already suffering from tuberculosis are inoculated with the same liquid the animals live, but a certain amount of gangrene, or sloughing, takes place at the inoculation spot. The same effects are produced whether the inoculations are made with living or dead tubercular bacilli. This shows, if it is true, that the effects are not produced by the bacilli at all. Dr. Koch's next statements are in direct conflict with those just summarised. He says that "killed pure cultivations of tubercular bacilli, after being diluted in water," produce when injected under the skin (*a*) no effect in healthy guinea pigs; (*b*) death even when used in small quantities in tuberculous guinea pigs; (*c*) (if still further diluted) sloughing of the skin in tuberculous guinea pigs; and (*d*) (if still further diluted) the tuberculous animals remain alive—unless the original morbid process *has gone too far*.

The effect of injections of killed pure cultivations of tuberculous bacilli, of different degrees of dilution, into tuberculous guinea pigs, forms the foundation of what Koch calls "the curative process against tuberculosis." The killed pure cultivations must be taken to have the following composition:—

Diluted killed pure cultivations of tubercular bacilli (*A*) are composed of (a) liquid and (b) solid elements. The solid elements (b) are the bacilli; and they are composed of (c) juices, and (d) solids. When the pure cultivation *A*, is injected under the skin, the liquid (a) is readily absorbed; the juices (c) are absorbed more slowly, and before absorbtion they may produce foci of suppuration. The inert solids (d) remain unabsorbed for an undetermined period. The problem Kock set himself, was to extract the soluble substances of the bacilli without the inert portions, or those which cause suppuration.

"This demand much time and toil until I succeeded at last, with the aid of a 40 to 50 per cent. solution of glycerine, in obtaining the effective substance from the tubercle bacilli." He now, without a shadow of foundation, calls this soluble substance the curative substance, and "the remedy," and proceeds to explain its action in the following manner. The bacillus growing in the tissues developes a substance which causes necrosis, or death of certain elements, namely the cells, in its neighbourhood. It is to be noted that this is a pure assumption, unsupported by proof. From this assumption Koch goes on to assert that the bacillus can not live in the dead tissue and either its growth is arrested or it perishes. This hollow argument is put into requisition to explain (1) why bacilli are found in the recent and not in the advanced lesions of tuberculosis (the reverse of this is actually the fact); and (2) the growth of the giant cell in tubercle. If Koch's explanation of the latter occurrence is sound, the growth of the gaint cell, which has hitherto been regarded as an event of the utmost significance in tuberculosis, is accidental and is devoid of any anatomical or pathological importance.

On the above basis Koch founds his principle of treatment, which is—"to increase artificially in the vicinity of the bacillus the amount of necrotising [death-producing] substance in the tissue, and thereby the conditions of nourishment for the bacillus would become much more unfavourable than usual." The result of this would be that on the one hand the bacilli would be carried off by the decaying dead tissue, and on the other the increase in the necrotic area would so disturb the bacilli that they would be readily killed. The remedy is said to contain a certain quantity of necrotizing or death-producing substance. In large doses this substance injures certain tissue elements in, *i. e.*, it poisons, healthy persons. In tuberculous patients a much smaller quantity produces more or less extensive necrosis or death of the cells where the tubercle bacilli have already impregnated the adjacent region with the same death-producing matter. In plain English, Koch's remedy, according to the theory of its discoverer, consists of a substance which increases the power of the tubercle bacillus to produce necrosis (or death, gangrene or sloughing) of the tissues in its neighbourhood. In the human subject the remedy in very minute doses has no effect in healthy persons, but in those who suffer from tuberculosis it gives rise to fever, and is alleged to search out tuberculous areas, and to cause the necrosis or sloughing, which is to bring about their cure.

The question remains to be considered whether the explanation "by Dr. Koch of the composition of his remedy for tuberculosis and the manner in which he came to discover it" is satisfactory. The answer must be a most emphatic negative. Koch's fluid is a septic poison. Diluted as Koch uses it, it is, for a septic poison, generally feeble in its action; but it is of uncertain strength, and even in healthy people, it may give rise to dangerous symptoms, and cause death. Since Koch commenced his clenical experiments the remedy has been employed principally in two diseases *viz.*, phthisis and tubercular lupus. As applied to lupus, the term tubercular means that the disease is characterised by little hard spots, or tubercles on the skin; but Koch and his partisans have used it in such a way as to mislead the public into supposing that lupus, like phthisis, is a form of tuberculosis. The action of the remedy in lupus is held in accordance with this quibble, to demonstrate its power of searching out tubercle in tubercular areas, and so to establish its position at all events as a diagnostic agent. Its effect on lupus is susceptible of a very different explanation from that given by Koch, an explanation which harmonises with the ordinary pinciples of surgery. If a patient suffering from lupus is attacked by septicenia the lupoid area, owing to the blood poisoning and fever, becomes erythematous, swollen, and inflamed, and processes of disintegration are brought into activity. The same kind of action may take place, under similar circumstances, in the case of an indolent ulcer of the leg. It has long been an established principle of surgery to treat certain ulcers by artificially exciting inflammation in and around them: and if this were all the Koch cure gives rise to, it might be beneficial in lupus. But Koch's remedy only excites inflammation in the lupoid area by producing general blood poisoning, which is occasionally uncontrollable and kills the patient. Seeing that even as regards lupus, Koch's fluid as a kill-or-cure sort of remedy, there can be no possible justification for its employment in phthisis, either on the grounds brought forward by Koch or on those of common sense. In incipient phthisis, blood poisoning could never be relied upon to do good without the risk of evil; while in the advanced stages of the disease it would almost certainly prove fatal. Evidence has been collected in the last few weeks, which shows that many patients suffering from advanced phthisis and lupus have already perished from the blood poisoning induced by the injection of Koch's fluid; and in the *Medical Chronicle* for January, 1891, page 300, the death is recorded of a strong healthy girl, from rapid septicœmia, 36 hours after one injection of two milligrammes of the fluid on account of simple lupus of the face.

There is nothing in the past record of Dr. Koch's work to warrant either our blind acceptance of a remedy so palpably dangerous to human life as Koch's fluid, or our ridiculous adulation of Koch himself. He came out to India in the year 1884 with the German Cholera Commission. On his way to India he stopped in Egypt and discovered the virus of cholera in the form of a rod-shaped bacillus. In India he renounced the rod-shaped bacillus in favour of the comma-shaped bacillus and this bacillus is now widely regarded as the bacillus of cholera. The comma bacillus, however, is not even a concomitant of cholera, nor has its discovery by Dr. Koch led to the cure of one single case of the disease, and yet Koch was rewarded by the German Government with £6,000 for discovering it. History repeats itself with the remedy for consumption. It is a septic poison. Hitherto no case of lupus or of phthisis has been cured by it; but on the contrary, as might have been expected, many patients have been killed by it. For discovering "the remedy" Professor Koch has been paid a large sum of money, it is said £200,000, by his own Government, and has been dubbed "the consumption curer" by the public. Reasonable men will probably agree with me, that the Koch cure constitutes one of the most gigantic bubbles the world has ever seen.

THIRTEEN hundred houses are reported to have been swept away by a cyclone in Siam some weeks ago. Ships were carried inland and left high and dry by the receding flood, and a large extent of country was inundated.

GREEK may be in a declining way; but it does not follow that the overtaxed examinee is to expect relief. Rather does the range of subjects tend to widen. Captain Baden Powell, for an example, has recommended to the Government of India that every young officer, civil or military, should go through "a course of hog-hunting" before he is deemed fully qualified for the public service. Hog-hunting, or pig-sticking, as it is more popularly called, has, of course, its theoretical side, and this, if the suggestion is adopted, must needs be included in the "exams." Mr. C. T. Buckland not only cites the notion with evident approval, but would even go a step further. He tells us that he is "much inclined to think" that high honours and the choice of preferable employments should be open to those young men who can pass a good examination in snipe-shooting in their first year of service.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The s. s. Rme, with the incoming English mails, is expected to arrive at 6 a.m. on Monday.

A largely attended meeting of the Bombay Portuguese Association was held at Dadur on Sunday last, when it was resolved "that in view of the ill-advised action of a fraction of our community in regard to our name and language, and to the Padroado, to which the community is deeply attached from motives of gratitude for the blessings received through its instrumentality, this meeting resolves that an association be this day established to be called the Bombay Portuguese Association for the purpose of watching and promoting the interests of the community. A council was elected, consisting of the following gentlemen:—The Rev. G. F. da Silva, president; Messrs. Antonio Pereira, and M. V. Silva, vice-presidents; Dr. George da Cunha and Mr. W. B. D'Souza, joint honorary secretaries; Mr. P. L. d'Annunciacao, treasurer; Messrs. M. F. Azavedo, S. J. Barretto, D. A. Borges, M. Cordeiro, J. C. Dias, P. A. Dias, J. J. Gonsalves, D. Lopes, A. de Mello, J. M. de Mello, J. F. Mendonca, J. P. Pereira, P. P. Pereira, D. A. de Silva, J. J. da Silva, L. D. da Silva, I. M. da Silva, J. N. da Silva, and J. S. Rodrigues, members. A report of the speeches is unavoidably held over till Monday's issue.

In the Punjab University Examinations that are now being held there are altogether about 1,175 candidates; of these 737 are Hindus, 310 Mahomedans, 104 Sikhs, and 24 Christians. The preponderance of Hindus and the paucity of Sikhs is therefore very noticeable. Of the total number 237 candidates appear in the entrance examination, 170 in the intermediate and 69 in the degree tests: of these last one is a candidate for the degree of M.O.L., three (as against nine last year) for the degree of M.A., 60 (as against 72 last year) for the degree of B.A., and five (against 7) for the degree of B.O.L. While there is a remarkable falling off in the candidates for degrees, there is practically no change in the number of intermediate candidates.

The Amir is trying the experiment of a penal settlement for political offenders similar to the Siberian settlements in Asiatic Russia. Kazi Sad-ud-din Khan, the Governor of Khost, has, in accordance with orders, deported a number of Sharimak, Sheikh Ali Hazara and Taimani families to Girishk and Farrah, where they will have to inhabit, under surveillance, a new settlement called by no less a name than Mouzai Ikhrajiani Amir Abdul Rahman Khan. These people have been in prison at Herat and in Turkistan for a revolt some time ago. Sirdar Mowladad Khan, Governor of Girishk, has the duty of keeping watch upon them.

A deputation from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Defence Association, and the Calcutta Trades Association, waited on Sir Charles Elliott at Belvedere on Tuesday, for the purpose of making certain suggestions for the improved working of the local Small Cause Court. The main suggestions were the limiting of the jurisdiction of the Court to suits valued at Rs. 1,000 and under the adoption of a simpler form of procedure for the recovery of debts in undefended cases, the abandonment of the practice of Judges revising the cause board day by day, the speedier trial of defended suits by which defendants should be compelled to state their grounds of defence and the abolition of the present practice compelling bailiffs to attend the Court daily. The immediate passing of a small Act to restrict the scope of the Court's jurisdiction was also recommended. His Honor thanked the deputation warmly, for the interest they had taken in the matter, and promised to give the subject the attention it deserved.

The heat at Jubbulpore is becoming intense. High winds continue.

At Kolar, a contest between cholera and gold fever appears to have ended in a triumph for the cholera, and as a result the settlement is being deserted.

The census shows that the proportion of women to men in Lahore has only very slightly increased, by one quarter per cent. since the last census. The locust swarms from Jhelum and Rawalpindi are moving towards Gujarat. Rewards are being paid for killing them.

Somebody, it would seem, has been taking a rise out of M. Labouchere, who states in a recent issue of his paper that "a singular story" has reached him regarding the disappearance from the Lahore zoological collection of a tiger named "Motee" and a bear named "Kulloo." With commendable caution, observes the Lahore paper, Mr. Labouchere hesitates to reveal the facts before obtaining further information, and this we are happy to place at his disposal. "Motee" is still in the collection and has been for the last seven years. As to "Kulloo" no animal of that name is recorded as a denizen of the bear pits, but both the pits are occupied as they have been for some time. Not long ago a bear died and another was sent in exchange to Karachi, and last month a small brown Tibetan bear died and was sent to the anatemical museum of the Lahore Medical College. The tiger that was on exhibition before "Motee" suffered for some time of paralysis of the hind quarters, and eventually died of it. These are the facts, but whether they will be sufficient to form a groundwork for one of *Truth's* stories, singular or queer, remains to be seen.

The *Indian Jurist* has pointed out, for the guidance of Magistrates and Sessions Judges, that in criminal cases the prosecution is by the Crown, and that the first witness is only the first witness and not the complainant or prosecutor. It illustrates its remarks by stating that recently a Magistrate who had correctly enough entered a case in the calendar as Queen-Empress *vs.* Subbadu, began his judgment by saying:—"The *prosecutrix* in this case is a disreputable old woman, well-known in the bazaar, who has several times been convicted before this Court." It is to be hoped that there are not many "learned" judges so ill-found in their law.

The Grand Dukes Alexis and Sergius, who arrived in Calcutta on Tuesday morning, are accompanied by Count Grabbe, Dr. Zandar, and Professor Raddi. The Russian Princes devoted the day to sight-seeing, paying visits to the Zoological and Botanical Gardens. After a flying visit to Darjiling, the Imperial visitiors leave Calcutta on the 22nd instant, proceeding on a tour to Agra and Delhi. They sail from Bombay for China and Vladivostock.

During a furious gale in the Bay of Biscay on the 30th January, the large iron sailing ship Great Victoria, laden with salt for Madras, sprang a leak and was dismasted. Fortunately the Moss liner, Nepthis, Captain Duffy, was able to save the crew of twenty-nine men, staying by the fated ship the whole night till she foundered. The Nepthis was outward bound, and landed the men at Gibraltar from whence they were taken to Liverpool by another of the Moss line steamers.

The withdrawal of the military on the Chittagong-Lushai border, writes a contemporary, affords proof that the pacification of the region is being rapidly completed. At the same time it is not to be expected, for the immediate future at all events, that the frontier police will have merely civil duties to perform. They are organised as a military body, and the men composing the force will no doubt yet see abundance of military service, though it will neither be described by that name nor recognised by military rewards.

The proportion of women to men in Lahore city and station has only made an infinitesimal increase during the last ten years, apparently. In 1881 there seem to have been about 70¼ women to every 100 men, and in 1891 about 70½ women to every 100 men. There is thus a gain of about ¼ of a woman per hundred men.

The Calcutta Gold Market on Tuesday was still firm. The rates were:—Dumra, As. 10; Sonapet, Re. 1-3; Western Patkoom As. 9; Pat-Pat, Re. 1-9; Dhadka, As. 8; Bengal Gold and Silver, As. 9; Western Bengal Prosoecting Company, As. 9; Sonakhan, As. 8; Eastern Ranchi, nominal; Lohardagga, nominal.

The Commission on technical education, appointed by the Government of the North-West Provinces, and consisting of Mr. E. White, Mr. T. W. Holderness and Mr. T. H. Wickes, arrived in Calcutta on Sunday. They visited the School of Arts and the Presidency College on Monday, and on Tuesday Sir Alfred Croft took them to the Civil Engineering College at Sebpore. They were to leave Calcutta yesterday.

As soon as the Army and Navy Estimates are through, the House of Commons will be asked to grant a vote on account of 3,917,000*l*. As usual it covers all the departments of State, and affords opportunity for debating questions connected with any one of them.

A romantic as well as melancholy interest is, says a St. Petersburg correspondent, attached to the fatal duel which has been for some days the talk of society in St. Petersburg. Several "troikas," that is, sledges drawn by three horses, like that presented by the Czar to the Emperor William, carried the party from St. Petersburg to the Summer Camp of Krasnoe Selo, now lying deserted and snow-clad. One of the combatants remarked that this was the anniversary of Pushkin's death in a duel, and remarked that he also belonged to a literary family. "I shall not return alive," he said, with dread foreboding. And he was right; a few hours later he passed away in the military hospital, after intense suffering. But duelling is not so common in Russia, as one might suppose from the fact that Russia's greatest poets, Pushkin and Lermontoff, were killed in duels. When duels do take place they are earnest, savage, and generally fatal.

THE POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The following is the covering letter addressed to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government by Khan Bahadur Dorabji Pudumjee, President of the Poona City Municipality, in forwarding Mr. Chiplunkar's note, which was adopted at this evening's meeting of the Commissioner. The letter was also adopted at the same meeting:—

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose a copy of a resolution with the accompanying memo. of a reply adopted by the Municipal Commissioners of this city in a general meeting, held on the 19th instant with reference to Government Resolution in the General Department No. 47, dated 6th January last, and to solicit the favour of your laying the same before his Excellency the Governor in Council for his favourable consideration.

Pending the receipt of the copies of certain papers connected with the secret enquiry as asked for in my letter No. 313, dated 6th February, 1891, this Municipality has refrained for the present from offering any replies to the points noted in paras 3, 4, and 5 of the G. R., although from what facts there are on the Municipal records it trusts it will be able to show to the satisfaction of Government that there was no waste of public funds or neglect of duty in the municipal administration. It has, therefore attempted to answer the general remarks made in paras. 1 and 2 as regards the perfunctory manner of framing budgets, habitual disregard of rules, and abdication of its powers by the Corporation in favour of the managing committee. There are very serious charges, and the Municipal Commissioner hope that his Excellency will excuse the Corporation if in their efforts to clear themselves they have noticed in detail the past history of the rules and discussed fully the views of the legislature in investing the Commissioners and the working committee with independent and elastic powers.

In forwarding the representation I may be permitted to offer a few remarks by way of briefly summarising the facts and arguments to which the Corporation desire to draw the attention of Government. I shall take the allegations *seriatim*.

1st.—The perfunctory manner in which the Budgets are framed.—The Municipality has adhered as closely as it is possible to do to the authorised budget form sanctioned by Government and forwarded to this Municipality by the Hon'ble Mr. Moore, then Collector of Poona, with his Memo. No. 352 of 16th Jan. 1883. This form is, I believe, followed by all other Mofussil Municipalities, and does not differ much from that of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. Budgets were prepared in identically the same manner during the regime of Collector-Presidents from 1874 to 1886, including Mr. East himself. It is to be regretted that before bringing the charge no enquiry was made by Mr. East as to the form in which the budget was laid before the Commissioners when he himself was the President of this Municipality.

2ndly.—Habitual disregard of rules, and undue delegation of powers by the Corporation to the managing committee, especially in contravention of Rules 4 and 5 of the Municipal Rules.—The gravamen of this charge is that the Municipal Commissioners have allowed lump sums grants in the budget to be sufficient authority to the managing committee to spend them without previously submitting to the general body plans and estimates for their sanction every time a work was undertaken. At the outset, I would crave permission to point out that in discussing the question it is of vital importance that a distinction should be made between ordinary works of a stereotyped and original works proper. I beg most respectfully to assure his Excellency the Governor in Council that, as a rule, for original works special sanction of the Municipality for grants for carrying them out are invariably sought, whether it is the opening of a new street, the construction of a toll-bar chowki, the widening of a bridge, or the erection of a new market or slaughter, house, the managing committee may not, and does not proceed with the work before obtaining the permission of the Board. But, apart from the legal aspect of the same procedure in the case of routine works, such as repairs to roads, latrines, and water-works, cleaning of gutters, distribution of lamps and latrines, and a hundred other works of a similar character, where the margin of the variations in expenditure is narrowed almost to the fluctuations of market prices of materials and labour employed any law or rule that would require the executive, every time a work was about to be carried out, to seek previously the sanction of the general body will most likely prove of doubtful utility and certain inconvenience. In regard to compensation cases especially, it is obvious that no fixed sums can be laid down before-hand, even approximately, without prejudicing public interests, and the expenditure under this head must be sanctioned in a lump sum to be appropriated by the executive body at its discretion in individual cases. Irrespective of this aspect of the question it is submitted that the practice observed in this respect by several other important Municipalities, including, I believe, that of Bombay and that of Karachi is nearly similar to that for which the Poona Municipality has been taken so severely to task. Moreover, the Municipal Commissioners of this city beg most respectfully to observe that in interpreting the rules in the way they have done they have followed the practice sanctioned by the Collectors themselves as ex-officio Presidents, under whom the managing committee was allowed to spend lump sum grants on ordinary work without any objection.

As regards Rule 4.—Read by itself the meaning of the expression "sanctioned by the Municipality" may be dubious, but if rule 5 gives uncontrolled authority to the managing committee to allot away in sums not exceeding Rs. 20 , half the reserve fund without applying for specific sanction to the general body or without their knowledge until the quarterly accounts are published of the works on which such sums are expended, *a fortiori* it may be surmised that the framers of the Rules could not have contemplated any objection to the executive spending monies "sanctioned by the Municipality in lump sums." But any doubt that may exist as regards the intention of the Legislature is, in the humble opinion of this Corporation, dispelled by the fact that while a specific rule regarding sanction of the general body existed from 1869 to 1874 it was not reproduced in 1874 when the rules now in force were framed under Mr. Norman's. But, whatever may be the correct interpretation of the law, the procedure followed now is the same as that when Collectors were Presidents, and this Corporation hopes his Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased in this matter to hold it exonerated from blame. It is evident that in this respect also Mr. East appears to have forgotten what a reference to the Municipal records would have shown to his satisfaction, that he, as the ex-officio President of this Municipality, sanctioned the expenditure by the managing committee of large sums of money on the authority of lump sum grants in the budget without consulting the general body.

With reference to the incident mentioned, the necessary explanation will be submitted later on, but in the meanwhile I should not like personally to remain any longer under a charge of having made use of the incident in a "distinctly misleading manner." I am afraid Mr. East must have laboured under some misapprehension when he says that "a specific grant of Rs. 600 had been made to the New English School to a payment of Rs. 200, out of which Mr. Plunkett deprecated the necessity, for any more detailed sanction of the general committee." The real fact is that the grant in the budget was of Rs. 960 and was not a specified one, but a lump sum grant under the heading "Contribution towards Schools," and that out of it a sum of Rs. 600 was allotted to the New English School by the managing committee and not by the general body, and that Mr. Plunkett did object to the managing committee being required to apply for a sanction for allocating Rs. 200 to the New English School. The same opinion was given by Mr. Plunkett in July, 1890, which will leave no room for any doubt about his views in this matter. Mr. Plunkett, therefore, deprecated just what Mr. East advocates. The reference to the incident, therefore, far from being a "misleading" one could not have been more pertinent.

In para 14, Mr. East writes: "I find nothing in the rules to take the educational establishment out of the provision that the sanction of the Commissioner is required in case of increase. With reference to this, I cannot do better than solicit a reference to the Rules framed by Government for the guidance of the School Boards. The Rules do not provide for the sanction of the Commissioner to be obtained to the increase in expenditure on the school establishment. As these rules were framed by Government, a higher authority than the Commissioner whose powers are only delegated to him, the Corporation has been always under the impression that these Rules and the Director of Public Instruction's Circular No. C B 6,635, dated 3rd Jan. 1888, dispensed with the necessity for asking the sanction of the Commissioner, C.D. It will also be found an enquiry that none of the Mofussil Municipalities ever applied for sanction of the Commissioner of the Division to the increase in the school establishment.

As regards para. 10 of Mr. East's letter and my "considerable hardihood" in asserting that fifty-two meetings of the Municipal Commissioners a year are already too large a number, and that any addition to that number ought to be deprecated, which would be the natural consequence, if the working committees were compelled, every time an ordinary work was undertaken, to approach the general body with estimates or plans for sanction. I beg respectfully to maintain that admitting that at 23 meetings there was no quorum, still 29 meetings in the year is by no means a small number, and to men like myself and ten or twelve of my colleagues who make it a point to scrupulously attend most of the meetings and notwithstanding the absence of a quorum very often hold an informal discussion, the number really is 52, or short by a very few. That Government were pleased to entertain a similar opinion will be apparent from the remarks made by them in G. R. No. 1348, of 8th April, 1890, in a review by them of the Municipal Administration Reports for 1888-89.

In my opinion the 167 general meetings held during the five years of the present regime compares very favorably with the 72 general meetings held during the five previous years under the old regime when Collectors were ex-officio Presidents. Both the figures given are of meetings in which business was transacted.

The number of items disposed of by a Municipal body per meeting must be admitted to be in every way a fit test of its activity. The average number of items disposed of per year during the five years of the present administration is 1488; that during the previous five years of official control 874. This will be convincing proof that this body for the last five years has not been "a mere debating society," nor has it manifested any indication "of indolence rather than industry."

In conclusion, on behalf of this Corporation I beg most respectfully to assure his Excellency the Governor in Council that although hitherto the Corporation has closely adhered to the practice, followed all along under official presidents, it will be glad to introduce any reforms that Government may be pleased to direct regarding the mode of framing the budget, and if the rules are considered to have been erroneously interpreted hitherto, and the managing committee's powers need be restricted, this Corporation is quite prepared to introduce the necessary changes that may be deemed necessary.—I have, &c.,

DORABJEE PUDUMJEE, President.

SOCIAL ISOLATION IN INDIA.

The fourth of the series of lectures, organized under the auspices of the Wilson College Literary Society, was delivered on Wednesday evening last, by Mr. V. A. Modak, Principal of the Elphinstone High School, on "Social Isolation in India." Dr. Mackichan presided. There was a large and appreciative audience.

Mr. Modak, in his lecture said isolation was one of the most important characteristic features of Indian Society, and it began where charity began, at home, which was the social unit. It might be expected that in a family, bound together by a general unity of life, there would be very little room for isolation. But it was, however, a fact, and there was far less of common life in a family in Indian society than in any other civilized community. There was isolation between men and women, between the grown-up people and the younger members of a family, and there was isolation even between brothers and sisters. In the Mahomedan community there was a system, which took the extreme form of what was called the "zenana." In the Hindoo community also, wherever it had been influenced by contact with Mahomedans, the isolation between males and females was as complete as among the Mahomedans. Nowhere had this isolation received such abnormal development as in the Provinces of Bengal and Sind, where female seclusion, especially in cities, among the higher classes, was so complete that females of those classes were very rarely observable in public. In Sind this isolation was so extreme that not only male guests were received and entertained in a place entirely apart from the house proper which is called the *vota* or the outer building, but even male relatives were not admitted into the sanctuary of the inner apartments. Such seclusion, fortunately, did not prevail in the Bombay Presidency. But even there seclusion did exist, however modified it might be in its form. Among Hindoos of this Presidency the idea prevailed to a very wide extent that as women were in every respect inferior to men they should dine after the males had finished their meals. This, however, was the outer and least important isolation of Indian domestic life, though it characterized the mutual relation even of the husband and the wife. The minds and hearts of the males, especially when they had received liberal education, took interest in thoughts, and were actuated by feelings and aspirations which were perfectly unknown to the females, who were either totally uneducated or at best had received but a smattering of elementary education, in most cases confined to very imperfectly reading and writing their vernacular. There was scarcely any thing of an intelletual character common between the lives of a husband and a wife in an Indian home. And though the wife was termed in the Shastras the inseparable companion in the performance of the religious duties of her husband, yet that position was very rarely occupied by her at the present day. In fact the religion of the present Hindoo was a sort of dreamy metaphysical faith, which was beyond his wife's comprehension. Indeed, the females in a Hindoo household occupied an inferior and subordinate position, only superior to the position of menials. Although ancient Hindoo life, as depicted in the literature of those times did not sanction such a difference in the position of males and females, the present social position of the latter was far inferior that what prevailed in the by-gone times. In the Vedic era instances were not rare of wives sharing even in the spiritual and philosophical aspirations of their husbands as was evident from the history of those days. In those days girls were allowed to enter into the formal life of a student and to go through a regular course of Vedic studies with male members of their own age. And young ladies thus educated even took part in public discussions even of an abstruse and philosophical nature, in the assemblies of pandits. The social life in that and the epic ages must have been quite free from that entire isolation of the sexes, which the later corruptions seemed to have brought into existence. It was clear from all this that in those early days she was the companion and not as it is at present, the dependent or servant of the husband. But he need not confine his remarks to the peculiar relationship between a husband and his wife, which may under any circumstances allow of some degree of equal social intercourse. In those days even between young men and young women of the higher and middle classes, belonging to different families and even not having any previous acquaintance, a free, confident, yet courteous and mutually respectful intercourse was not looked upon as anything but proper. The incomparably beautiful and touching conversation of the accomplished young lady Mahashweta, while she was leading a lonely life of austerity, with her princely guest Chandrapida, relating to the melancholy story of her past life, showed how immensely superior the mutual attitude towards each other of even unmarried young men and women of those days was, as compared to the sad state of things with which they were familiar. It was quite apparent from all this that society in those days recognized the propriety of a free and unembarrassed intercourse between men and women, fully trusting to their refined notions of virtue and self-respect. The isolation between the wife and the husband which had been referred to above had its influence on the younger people of the family. And boys and girls, though they might be brothers and sisters, had very little in common in their social life. They very rarely read to or entered into a familiar chat with one another and had very few common sports and amusements. And consequently that strong and tender affection between brothers and sisters, which was particularly observed among the Western societies, was all but unknown in the present state of Indian society. This surely was neither a natural nor a rational state of things. How could a household, where there was a great divergence between the thoughts and sentiments, the habits and tastes and the aims and aspirations of the different members of the family group, how could such a household be the seat of real happiness? When one thought of all this the question naturally arose "what has brought about this sad state of things." He did not mean that Indian households generally had ever reached the state of perfection which the lines quoted above portrayed. But there were sufficient grounds to believe that the domestic relations in Indian society were far more simple and natural when it had reached a certain stage of civilization in earlier times than they found them to-day. Two causes of this sad state of things seemed to him prominent above all. There was a time when, as was evident from admissions in the Hindoo sacred books, girls were in due form admitted to the student life in the same manner as boys and they were not considered undeserving of that attention to their education, which subsequently came to be devoted only to the education of boys. As civilization advanced, as life became more complicated as wants increased, and as trade and agriculture attained a considerable growth, the servile class, which at first seemed to have been available exclusively for domestic service, had to be engaged in agricultural and mechanical pursuits; and domestic work must have in consequence fallen upon the female portion of the household. And thus the custom of educating girls must have gradually fallen into disuse. And this result seemed to have crystalized into ideas which led people to look upon even high class females as little better than menials and as such not entitled to educational or even social advantages. It was thus the neglect of female education that caused the first divergence of the social and domestic life offemales from that of males. The second prominent cause, which was undoubtedly the natural result of the one mentioned above, was undoubtedly the gradual loss by the female sex of the esteem and confidence of and equality of association with the male sex. The natives, he said in conclusion themselves must gradually rise superior to their prejudices and superstitions. The new spirit could not be put into old bottles, whether the spirit be material, moral or spiritual, social or political. (Loud and continued cheers.)

Dr. Mackichan congratulated the members of the Wilson College Literary Society and the public in general on the favour done them by Mr. Modak in addressing them a very learned and eloquent discourse. The remarks passed by Mr. Modak were as interesting as they were instructive. Mr. Modak had dwelt at length on the much discussed question of Indian caste. It was, indeed, one of the saddest features of Indian society. But it was worthy of remark and of which every well-wisher of this country ought to be glad, that Western education and Western ideas and certain other influences were slowly but surely bringing about the downfall of the sad institution of Indian caste. There certainly was, as pointed out by Mr. Modak, great isolation between the various Indian communities. But he was glad to be able to say that as far as the students, Parsees, Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Christians alike, of the Wilson College were considered, isolation among them was an known thing. He only wished that the students of the Wilson College would retain the same spirit of the unity when after the close of their College career they went into wider and busier spheres of life. (Cheers.) It was the duty, the bounden duty of all that called themselves the leaders of Indian thought and life to develop the mutual sympathies of the various Indian communities. The political life of England was based on that very principle, and the principle of individual responsibility. And until the importance of individual responsibility was fully recognized by the Indian people India's chances of regeneration were very few indeed. Mr. Modak had referred to the isolation existent between the Anglo-Indian and the native communities or between the rulers and the ruled. True, a friendly intercourse between the rulers and the ruled was necessary and desirable. But how was such intercourse to be cultivated? The difficulty of accomplishing it did not lie with one party alone. It lay more with the natives than with the Europeans to remove the barriers and reserve that at present existed and which made anything like an intimate social intercourse impossible. There ought to be perfect frankness on both sides. During the past few years the social life of Bombay had greatly changed and it was a hopeful sign of the day that the relations between the rulers and the ruled had become less constrained. The Europeans were in this respect very little to blame. He himself (Dr. Mackichan) had invited several nativest o enjoy his hospitality, but no native had as yet opened his house to him. (Loud laughter and cheers). If any single individual had done anything to bring closer the native and the European communities, that individual certainly was the late Dr. Wilson. That gentleman opened his house to all natives before any of the Government officials took it into their heads to extend their hospitality to natives. He concluded by asking the audience to pass a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Modak for the very able, interesting, and instructive lecture which he had delivered to them. (Loud applause.)

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION OF THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL SCHOOLS.

Last night the annual prize-distribution in connection with the above Institute took place in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, H. E. the Governor presiding. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen and Lady Harris accompanied his Excellency.

Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal in opening the proceedings thanked H. E. the Governor on behalf of the Committee for presiding that day and said that he (the Governor) had already earned the golden opinion of the different communities of the city by his judicious administration and by his liberal and statesmanlike policy in regard to educational matters. The several institutions that bore the name of the late Mr. Goculdas Tejpal were doing good and beneficial work for the Hindu community. The committee were striving their utmost to maintain the efficiency and excellence which theAnglo-Vernacular schools acquired when in charge of the Educational Department of this presidency. He begged to announce that Mr. Goculdas Tejpal's High School, which was one of the schools endowed by his late father, would be opened very shortly. They were to begin work shortly in a hired house, but they hoped soon to be able with the assistance and co-operation of his Excellency's Government to secure a local habitation. (Applause).

The report was again this year of a satisfactory character and showed that theAnglo-Vernacular school, the Seminary and the Sanskrit College had made satisfactory progress during the past year.

His Excellency the Governor after distributing the prizes, said:—Ladies and Gentlemen, Yesterday speaking in this hall, I took the opportunity of remarking upon the large number of charitable institutions Bombay had the good fortune to possess, and here is another occasion for me to remark upon the same subject. Without dilating upon it, I think I am expressing the opinion of those who are not concerned in the administration of this valuable trust, that as far as we can judge from reading the way in which this fund has been distributed and the variety of charitable objects to which it has been devoted, we can believe the trustees have carried out their duties well. (Applause) If the late lamented benefactor could or can know what the trustees have done to perpetuate his memory, he would indeed be grateful to them for their exertion and for what they have done. I should say that in one particular direction the trustees and the teachers whom they have employed may fairly congratulate themselves upon the success that has met their efforts, for it is obvious from reading this report that during the years that the institutions have existed they have turned out into the world men who have brought credit upon the institutions in which they were educated, and have proved themselves distinguished in various professions of life. (Applause.) The report deals with a variety of matters, and it is scarcely necessary that I should detain you at very great length upon all its points. But I am glad to see from it that the original birth-place of the benefactor has been largely benefited by his bequest, and the other parts of India have also derived benefit from his great legacies, and I should hope that they as well as we, who are on the spot, recognise what an immense amount of good is being done in various parts of India by those generous minded men, largely coming from the Bombay Presidency, who have established during the last thirty or forty years so many and such great institutions which are vastly benefiting mankind in this country. (Applause.) It appears also that the objects of the trustees have not yet been fully attained, and that they hope at some short distance of time to add to the gratitude which is due to the late Mr. Goculdas Tejpal by opening another school, and I observe that it is not unusual on these occasions that an allusion is made to Government. I do not know why the Government did not receive the application that was made in the year 1887 with that cordiality, which I dare say would have been much appreciated by the trustees. But I can imagine that my predecessor, when a document of this kind was put into his hands, did not overlook the fact that it was a very wealthy trust and that being himself with his colleagues the trustees of a large public property in the shape of land in Bombay it was for him to administer that trust as carefully as the trustees of the Goculdas benefactors have done, and to have taken care that a public property was given away only to such institutions as really needed it. It is only a suggestion I throw out that this may have occurred to the mind of my predecessor. What the application is that will be made to me it is impossible for me to say. It was very kind of the son of the late Mr. Goculdas to refer in his speech to my interest in educational institutions in this presidency and to my interest in the cause of education. I do not know that I have had many opportunities of showing that interest as I should like; but it is an undoubted fact as it is my duty that I do take a great interest in the subject of the education of the people which is at the root of the success of this great Empire of which we are all members. (Applause.) I wish that as I go round this presidency and make the acquaintance of the local officials and find out what are the aspirations of the various localities, I do wish, what I am afraid a majority of mankind wish, that is from a Government point of view I had more money to spend. When I go from one place to another the inhabitants ask for money for their water-works, the construction of public bridges and roads, and some for feeder railways. I honestly wish that the purse of this Presidency was double the size it is—(hear hear,)—for I can see there is ample opportunity for spending more money and spending it in a proper way if we had it. Of course we have to take a common sense view of the matter and endeavour to distribute our finances and property as reasonably as we can and proportionately, as far as possible, to the ratio is which they are contributed by the various presidencies and with an eye to the requirements of each. (Applause). I only hope that when that dire moment comes for the commencement of a quinquennial contract the Government of India will regard this Presidency with a favourable eye and as one that has not wasted its talents and that it will spare us an ample portion in order that we may extend and distribute those works in which we feel such an interest and be able to do as much good as we have done in the past five years. (Loud applause.) I don't know how many of you lads here to-day understand what I am saying, but judging from the books I have just given away—and I congratulate the Committee on its admirable selection of works they have given as prizes—I can see that the number is not small who know what I am saying perfectly well. What I want to say to you is that I know from what I have heard all boys in this country are studious. I don't want you to suppose from what I am about to say that I would discourage you with yourbooks, but I do want you to understand that books are not everything in a boy's education. You have to learn to grow up to be honest, loyal and reverential men as well as being good and accurate students of the books put into your hands. (Applause.) I have a great belief myself in a boy being able to be successful in the school and successful in the play-ground. Nothing gives me more pleasure not only here but in other districts as well as this to see how great an interest is taken in athletic sports in this Presidency. I only trust that in other Presidencies they take up athletics as energetically. No harm will come to you as long as you are in school from exercising your limbs outside the school, and what I want you to endeavour to do is to be as earnest in your play as I know you are earnest in school. (Applause.) And I want you to think of another thing which was suggested by one of the recitations that was repeated just now called "Ye Mariners of England." I want you to grow up to be proud of the flag under which you live. (Loud applause.) It is a flag of which you may be proud, and you can remember that it floats over more subjects than most crowned heads can boast of. In the past it has seen many noble actions and we should all be proud to serve under it. If you bear that in mind it is very possible that it may help to induce you to grow up to be honest, loyal men as I should like to see every one of you be. (Loud applause.) I will suggest something that is worthy of your thought in the coming year of your school life and that is the words of one of the most eloquent and cleverest of men that has ever written or spoken. He gives this advice that whether it is work or whether it is play in which you are for the time engaged you should be thoroughly earnest and work as hard at one as at the other. No better advice could be given to school boys than that, and I would ask you to think of it in the new year. Ladies and gentlemen you have to thank the young people who have recited so ably to us this afternoon, we have to congratulate those who were successful in obtaining prizes and finally you have to congratulate the administrators of the trust for the successful manner in which they have carried out their work. (Applause.)

On the motion of the hon. Mr. Justice Telang, seconded by the hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker, a vote of thanks was passed to his Excellency for presiding and the proceedings terminated.

The Earl of Albemarle, who died on the 22nd ultimo, aged 91, was chiefly famous for having fought, as a youthful subaltern, at the Battle of Waterloo. He entered the army in the year 1815, and thus, it may be said, obtained his chance of fame which longevity fulfilled and supplied. His annual reception at his house in Portman-square on the 18th of June, which he continued almost to the last, was frequented, not only by successive generations of Keppels, but by large numbers of military and social acquaintances. It is believed that Lord Albemarle has left only one senior officer in the army behind him, namely, General Whichcote, who fought in the Peninsular War. Lord Albemarle deserves a niche in the temple of literary history from his entertaining volumes of Reminiscences, published some fifteen years ago, which contain the best accounts of the luckless Princess Charlotte, daughter of George IV., and heir presumptive to the Crown. The wrath of the Princes at being lectured by Lord Chancellor Elden, whom she described through her sobs as the "s—s—son of a c—c—coalheaver," is a droll incident in the life of that handsomest and most learned of lawyers, That most bigoted and least conscientious of statesmen. Lord Albemarle, in spite of his son's affection, was a Liberal till 1886, and a whist-player to the end of his life. His death is a numerical loss to the House of Lords, as Lord Bury was called up in his father's Barony of Ashford fifteen years ago.

A New Russian expedition to Abyssinia, the Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* writes, will leave that port in about three weeks' time, under the leadership of a certain M. Maschkoff, who is a physician as well as a Russian official. The nature of this mission, its size, destination, and object have, so far, been kept secret. It is not likely, kowever, that the Government will allow the ridiculous but tragic fiasco of the notorious Atchinoff Expedition to be re-enacted on the Red Sea coast.

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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION CONCERT.

The concert which took place in the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms on Thursday night, was beyond doubt a success from every point of view, and was one of the best concerts ever given in the Rooms. The programme consisted mainly of instrumental music, and the audience was a fairly large one, considering the number of counter-attractions at present in Bombay. The concert opened with the "War March of the Priests" (Athalie) by a sextetto, consisting of Miss Schmuck and Miss Bowack (pianoforte), Herr Schmuck and Master Anderson, (first and second violins), Mr. Mull and Signor Pedraza, (harmonium and cornet). When these performers appeared on the platform they were greeted with applause. The rendering of the War March was superb, all the instruments being beautifully tuned and in perfect harmony with each other. The performance was almost beyond criticism, and fully deserved the applause at its conclusion. Mr. F. J. Clark, a young and energetic member of the Association, with a fairly powerful and pleasing baritone voice, next appeared and sang in splendid style "The Englishman," for which he was encored, answering with "To-morrow will be Friday," a rather droll song, but delivered quietly yet effectively. Herr J. Schmuck appeared again. His first item was the "Souvenirs d'Allemagne" (Martin Simonsen), followed by a mazurka (H. Wienawski), being accompanied on the piano by the refined and highly accomplished pianist, Miss Bowack. Herr Schmuck by his artistic rendering of both pieces succeeded in stirring his audience in no common degree, the burst of applause at the termination showing that the audience highly appreciated his playing. Later on in the programme we heard him again with his pupil Master Anderson in a violin duet. The young violinist has indeed much musical talent, and here again the audience manifested their appreciation of the rendering of the "Duo" by master and pupil, and loudly encored the performers. Their *encore* was not responded to, as the two performers appeared together, and bowing, retired. The eight item on the programme found Herr Schmuck on the platform again, this time accompanied by Miss Schmuck on the piano. The two pieces he gave were the Romanza Andaluza and the Gipsies Dance. Miss Carpenter, a young lady, who has gained for herself great popularity on the concert platform, gave a fine rendering of Darby and Joan, which delighted her hearers, so much so that she had to repeat the last verse in response to an *encore*. Miss Bowack, in a piano solo, entitled "La Gazelle," fairly carried away her audience, exhibiting a delicate skill and refined taste, showed the careful training, which she has received at the hands of Herr Schmuck. Her rendering of the difficult parts was beyond criticism. She was loudly applauded, and encored, and answered with a shorter piece, equally well rendered. Mrs. Squire sang with great precision in "The old Cottage Clock," receiving an *encore*, to which she replied with "Don't be sorrowful, Darling" by which she delighted her hearers. Mr. H. E. Harrington, who possesses a refined tenor voice, delivered to the appreciation of his audience, the "Powder Monkey," being loudly applauded and encored, answering with the "Skipper's Flag," by which he even excelled his former piece. In the last but one item on the programme Miss Schmuck (piano), Mr. Mull (harmonium), and Herr Schmuck (viola concertante), produced with brilliant effect the weird music of the Lob du Thranen and the Nocturne was played with a tenderness that exhibited the trio's mastery over their respective parts. The sextette, who had been entrusted with the opening of the concert, had also the final piece on the programme, which they disposed of in as creditable a way as their first piece. The National Anthem brought the enjoyable evening to a close.

PARSEE GYMKHANA SPORTS.

The following is the order of events at the Parsee Gymkhana Sports which will commence on the Maidan to the east of the Marine Lines Bunglows, this evening. The first event will be run off at 4 p.m. to-day, and on Sunday a quarter of an hour earlier. The prizes will be presented to the winners by Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy, Bart., the President. A pavilion will be pitched for Suscribers to the Prize Fund, whose carriages should put them down on the Marine Lines Road.

PROGRAMME.

Saturday, 21st March.

I.—4 p.m.—120 yards Hurdle Race, first heat.
II.—4-5 p.m.—120 yards Hurdle Race, second heat.
III.—4-10 p.m.—2 miles Bicycle Race.
IV.—4-25 p.m.—Throwing the Cricket Ball.
V.—4-40 p.m.—120 yards Hurdle Race, final heat.
VI.—4-45 p.m.—Sack Race.
VII.—4-55 p.m.—150 yards Race for Hindus.
VIII.—5 p.m.—Wide Jump.
IX.—5-20 p.m.—Putting the Shot (16 lbs).
X.—5-45 p.m.—1 mile Race.
XI.—5-55 p.m.—Tug of War, first heat.
XII.—6 p.m.—Tug of War, second heat.

Sunday, 22nd March.

I.—3-45 p.m.—Quarter mile Race.
II.—3-55 p.m.—300 yards Race for Mahomedans.
III.—4 p.m.—1 mile Tricycle Race.
IV.—4-10 p.m.—High Jump.
V.—4-25 p.m.—100 yards Race, first heat.
VI.—4-30 p.m.—100 yards Race, second heat.
VII.—4-35 p.m.—Pole Jump.
VIII.—4-55 p.m.—220 yards Race for Members of the Parsee Gymkhana.
IX.—5 p.m.—100 yards Race, final heat.
X.—5-5 p.m.—Half mile Race.
XI.—5-15 p.m.—Consolation Race, 220 yards.
XII.—5-20 p.m.—Tug of War, final heat.
Distribution of Prizes.

THE TWO NEW WARSHIPS.

Her Majesty the Queen was present at the launch of the new warships at Portsmouth on Thursday, 26th ult. It was a delightfully fine forenoon, with a cloudless sky and warm sunshine. The Lords of the Admiralty hoisted their flag on the Enchantress at nine o'clock, and later on they were saluted by the Port flagship with nineteen guns, a similar compliment being also paid by the German flagship Oldenberg. Soon afterwards Rear-Admiral Robinson, who is taking over the East India command, hoisted his flag on the Excellent, and was received with a double salute. The Prince of Wales arrived half an hour before her Majesty, and was shown over the Royal Arthur. A special waiting-room near the Royal pavilion was erected for his Royal Highness, who received her Majesty at the launching platform. The Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught were awaiting the Queen's arrival at the improvised platform in the dockyard. The cavalcade from the train to the Royal Arthur was a very imposing spectacle no less than nineteen horses being in the procession.

At twenty minutes after twelve o'clock the booming forth of a Royal salute from the flagship and the military saluting battery announced the arrival in the dockyard of the special train from Windsor, bringing her Majesty and the Prince and Princess Henry of Battenburg with suite. The line was fringed with troops, who presented arms as the train passed. At the station a guard-of-honour from the Royal Marines received her Majesty with full honours. The muster of officers in their full uniforms made quite a brilliant show, these consisting of Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, and his colleagues, Admiral Sir Edmund Gommerell, Commander-in-Chief, and the Duke of Connaught, commanding the Southern military district. Her Majesty appeared in good health, and repeatedly bowed in reply to the warm cheering of the mass of spectators.

After a halt the Queen entered the Royal carriage, which was drawn by four horses, and preceded by the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Commander-in-chief and the Duke of Connaught, who was on horseback, moved off towards the No. 5 slip, the docks *en route* being screened off with canvas and adorned with flags. On reaching the ship a guard-of-honour of the Royal Marine Artillery was drawn up in front, and her Majesty passed under an arch, on which was a gilt motto, "Success to the Royal Arthur." Passing through the smithery, and up a wide staircase constructed of mahogany, her Majesty was received on the top of the stairs by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Edinburgh. Among the chief naval officials who had taken up their positions on the platform were Admiral von der Goltz, representing the German Emperor, who was presented by the First Lord of the Admiralty; Mr. White, the Director of Naval Construction, who designed the new ships; Mr. Elgan, Director of Dockyards; and Mr. Deadman, Chief Constructor of Portsmouth Dockyard. They were severally presented to her Majesty. An electrical arrangement had been devised to simplify matters in naming and releasing the weights holding the dogshores, and at a given moment the chaplain of the dockyard, the Rev. T. S. Morton, read the service, after which the Queen touched a knob on an ebony table, and the weights fell. In a moment the ponderous hull of the Royal Arthur was seen to move, and cries of "She's off" were heard on all sides. Steadily the ship glided down the slip-way amid vociferous cheering from the thousands of spectators, the Band of the Royal Marine Artillery starting the "National Anthem." At one o'clock the ship reached the harbour, and ensigns were run up the staffs, the workmen who had been launched in her cheering with a will, in response to the cheers from those on shore.

Commander Cameron, referring to the report that the body of Sir Richard Barton was conveyed to England in a piano-case, says:—"The facts are that the remains were placed in a lead coffin with a glass over the face. This was again enclosed in a very handsome Austrian coffin of steel and gilt, the gold key of the which the widow wears round her neck. On the day of embarkation this was put into a plain white deal case 2in. thick, dovetailed and secured with iron clamps and screws, with the address (painted in black) of the church where the burial is to take place, about next Easter, on the completion of the monument. The outer case was purposely and properly not made coffinshape, in order not to scare superstitious passengers, who often will not embark in a steamer or a train in which their is a corpse. Any one who knows Lady Burton knows that everything that love, respect and money could procure was lavished without stint, not only in providing due conveyance of her husband's body to England, but also throughout his life, as well after his death, is doing all that could please ... as honour him. ... and

The array of legal talent that will appe... ...ar before the Committee to which has been refer... ...d the question of the Water Supply of Londo... ...d the question imposing that has been seen ... will be the most many sessions. Every emine... ...nt man at the Parliamentary Bar has been enga... the numerous parties t... ...aged by one or other of the case.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

MEN'S WOMEN.

A "man's woman" is one whose society is sought with avidity by the opposite sex, whose most ardent champions are men, at whose bidding men are prompt to respond, and in whose companionship men seem to find peculiar happiness. She is one who "makes conquests," and who is ever winning lovers. With closed doors, and in low whispers, other women, who are not "men's women," ask each other, What is it? A man's woman may be beautiful, clever, accomplished; she may have in addition the luxurious surroundings, the indolent ease, which in these sybaritic days seem necessary adjuncts to a woman's attractiveness and gracefully frame the picture. Yet these things are not necessary to a man's woman. It is quite possible that she may possess none of them. Perhaps of them all the gift of a transcendent beauty is the one with which she can the most easily dispense. The man's woman is seldom really plain (although such cases have existed), but she is oftenest not beautiful. None the less she casts such a glamour over her admirers—"throws dust into their eyes," as her detractors say—that men will sometimes insist of such a one that she is beautiful; and this in the very face of all the art-schools and all the canons of correct proportion. As to her cleverness, while she generally displays the subtlety of thought, the quick adaptiveness, the fine discernment, which betray knowledge of the human heart, she may be more or less lazy intellectually: her learning may be superficial and her accomplishments few. Men instinctively dislike "superior" women; and many women who are beautiful, well educated, and elegant have never received the bliss-conferring brevet of fascination.

THE ENVY AND AVERSION OF HER SEX.

The beauty of a "man's woman" may consist in a mysterious smile, a trick of the hair upon the brow, a dainty slipper,—nothing more; yet the magic perfume of her presence is enough. Men feel that the more would be too much. Women, who always give large credence to the power of mere beauty, will for ever look on and marvel. If it were only a certain exterior configuration of form and colour it would be no wonder. But there is another, a subtler charm, which lies deeper and eludes analysis. It matters little whether her eyes be large or light, or small or dark, her features classic or irregular, whether her tongue be eloquent or she be given to silence, if she hides within herself that which attracts, enchants, and retains. The man's woman is an individual, a personality; she sometimes manifests admirable traits of character. They are developed, possibly, by those very forms of temptation and of trial to which she will be peculiarly subjected. Her calumniators can often find no harsher epithet of condemnation for her than that which forms our theme. She may be heartless it is true: she may even be cruel, cold, mean; but this is uncommon and improbable. In fact, she is rarely envious or malicious, and she has generally a large-mindedness which makes her "easy to live with." While she is not deficient in the desire to please, she is often no more energetically vain than others. She is even capable of resenting a measure of the admiration which she inspires, and for which other women toil with such meagre results. The man's woman is generally quick to recognise her own peculiar power in another. She can judge a woman from a man's stand-point, and do her generous and full justice. Yet she herself inspires aversion in the greater number of her own sex.

TO AMATEUR ACTRESSES.

A well-known actress's advice to girls who are thinking of turning to the stage as a profession is "Don't." She explained her reason for this to a girl who asked her advice in clear decisive terms, saying, "The profession is getting overstocked, and there are so many competing for whatever chances there are, that the struggle alone is more than any but the strongest natures can bear." "But if the girl is really determined to try, and being, as so many are, stage-mad, refuse to believe that there is no room for her, what then?" "Well, she should submit herself as soon as possible to the public ordeal. It does not do to be guided by the opinion of friends; they are too kind. It is only when acting before the great public that the would-be actress can measure her chance." "Do you believe in touring round the provinces as a dramatic training?" "Certainly not. A girl had much better begin by taking a minor part in one of the London theatres then be the 'leading lady' in a provincial troupe. But it is exceedingly difficult to get into a London company." "And what would be your general advice to a beginner?" "Well, of course, the one thing needful is originality and individuality. Unfortunately, as every one recognises this, the young actor is apt to overdo it. It does not do to be as natural on the stage as in a drawing-room. But as a scene in the daylight appears a hideous medley of garish color and forced effects, so in acting the lights and shades must be much more marked than in nature. But, seriously, the summary of all my advice to girls aspiring to a theatrical career would be—refrain, whilst there is still time, from engaging in a profession where there are so many blanks and so few prizes."

SERVICEABLE WEDDING DRESSES.

Girls who either do not care or whose purses will not allow them to invest in the traditional white wedding dress should make a special point of choosing something durable, handsome, and plain in cut and color, for a bride is always sorry to have to put aside her bridal gown after having worn it only a few times. A charming costume made by a West-end dressmaker to be worn by a doctor's daughter as a wedding dress was composed of green cloth; the plain round skirt was edged with three tiny rows of black braid, and the cut-away jacket bodice opened over a loose waistcoat of ivory silk, which was exchanged for one of tight-fitting tan suede after the wedding breakfast was over. Grey blue, lightened up with silver embroidery, also makes a smart useful bridal gown, yellow and black are indeed the only color which should be avoided by the economical bride. Apropos of such things, the latest and most beautiful wedding toilette seen this winter has undoubtedly been that of Victor Hugo's fairhaired grand-daughter, Jeanne, married last week in Paris. It was composed of plain ivory satin, entirely draped with priceless old English point lace. The only trimming of any kind was a ruching of orange blossoms placed on the extreme edge of the skirt; long folds of tulle being suspended from a gold comb. Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein's going away dress will be a simple little white gown and rosebud bonnet.

HOW TO WEAR GLOVES.

The individuality of a woman shows out nowhere so clearly as in her hand, and what style of glove she affects. Most of us can bear out the assertion that there is a slipshod glove, as well as a slipshod shoe; but the owner of both these articles is generally the same girl. Some women can wear their gloves in such a dainty, careful fashion that after weeks of constant use, they still look like new. It is always cheaper in the end to get a moderately expensive glove. Cheap gloves are a fraud, and besides splitting, button-flying, and not stretching properly, never look well. Dogskin and glace kid wears perhaps better than anything else, and cleans splendidly. Suede looks prettier and more dressy, but to last more than a week must be of the best quality. Silk gloves should always have kid finger-tips. The best thing for winter and early spring outdoor wear is a warm-knitted glove, in which the fingers and palm of the wearer is protected by stout dogskin. I was shown the other day a wonderful pair of hand cases, worth more than the gown they were supposed to match. They were composed of saffron dressed suede embroidered with gold thread, and sapphires outlining the monogram of their owner. A thick rose ruffle of old point lace finished them off just above the elbow. Tan, red, chocolate, bronze, and dark shades of grey are the most useful glove colors; pale straw, old rose, and ivory white the fashionable tints.

THE HAIR AND COMPLEXION.

Wrinkles and loss of freshness follow the use of a coarse towel or friction with any hard or irritating material. The softer the towel the better. To "dabble" the face with a soft linen cloth as a means of drying it helps to preserve the beauty and delicacy of the skin. Use tepid water for bathing the face. Hot water makes it flabby and wrinkled after a time, and cold water roughens it. Turkish baths smooth out fine wrinkles and freshen a dry, parched skin. Eating freely of tomatoes, some one says, makes the complexion fair and the eyes bright, on account of the atrophine in this fruit. Walking in the rain with the face exposed is highly recommended as a beautifier. The effect of a moist atmosphere is seen in the fair skin and rich colouring of English women. Spraying the face daily with an atomiser is a substitute for the shower, and it is said to smooth out wrinkles and improve the skin. Glycerine is no longer recommended for the face, as its use tends to produce a downy appearance of the skin. Diluted with water it is excellent for the hair, promoting its growth and making harsh hair soft and glossy, especially when a thorough brushing follows its application. Vaseline has a similar effect on the hair and skin, though it is considered even more serviceable to the growth of the hair than glycerine. Used on the face it tends to discoloration of the skin.

FLOWERS.

Flowers seem to be getting dearer and dearer every day, and yet the florists have no cause to complain, for never were street blossoms more worn and utilised for ballroom and dinner-table decorations than now. I am glad to note that the trade in cut flowers is passing more and more into the hands of women and girls. There is something supremely ridiculous about the idea of a man spending his time making up tiny buttonholes and floral valentines. An intelligent girl who has good taste and deft fingers can make easily from one to two pounds a week as assistant to a West-end florist, and should she show real artistic ... and originality of design may obtain a high ... salary. The work is pleasant, but entails long hours ... good deal of going about. Some rich pe... ...s, and a florist down from town when they are ... people have a dinner party or ball in their country ... going to give a room and staircase can be ... place. A ball-with flowers from about £50, ... handsomely garnished as much as three or four ... hostesses will spend nothing of it—till the ... hundred guineas and think ... comes in.

EMBROIDERY AND NEEDLE PICTURES.

Many women ... a few hints ... up a piece of fancy work going, and needle pictures ... the newest styles of embroidery and stitch and ... may be found useful. Kensington old-fash... crewel seem to have had their day, and ... Berlin woolwork is taking their place; ... there is no firmer, better, and more enduring needle tapestry than this despised medium. Many of the greatest castles in England contain old ebony suites of furniture worked in Berlin cross-stitch by a dead and gone great grandmother, full of delicate coloring and exquisite design, for age deals kindly with such work. Just now really fine patterns are being revived, and solid, sober hues used. Dirty greens and silky yellows have gone out of favor. Brocade embroidery looks well, and is not difficult to do provided delicate colors are carefully handled. It is a great principle not to let fancy work get draggled and soiled. Begin well and finish quickly whatever has to be done.

LITERARY, DRAMATIC, AND MUSICAL.

EARL BEAUCHAMP AND SIMS REEVES.

Here is a characteristic story concerning the late Earl Beauchamp. Some twenty-three or twenty-four years back, not long after his succession to the title, he was acting as President at the Birmingham Musical Festival. One of the duties incumbent upon the President was to signify that encores were to be granted by standing up in his gallery and waving his programme. Early in the course of this particular festival, Sims Reeves had sung some favorite piece so splendidly that Earl Beauchamp duly arose and waved his programme. But the tenor did not feel inclined for an encore, and neither the applause of the public, nor the movements of the noble president were sufficient to shake his resolve. A day or so after this little incident "St Paul" was being performed, and Mr. Sims Reeves almost surpassed himself in "Be thou faithful unto death." There was a roar of applause, and every one looked towards the gallery. But Lord Beauchamp remained immovable in his chair with his arms calmly folded. The signal for an encore was not given, and the obstinacy of the peer was found to equal that of the famous vocalist.

WHY THERE IS NO AMERICAN LITERATURE.

The question, Why is there no American literature? or, to put it in other terms, Why does what is called American literature mainly consist of the spoils brought home by enterprising American publishers?—has been more than once debated in these columns. But it was yet to solve until the other day: when Mr. R. W. Gilder achieved its solution in a wink, as it were, and without so much as turning a hair in the effort. The reason is the simplest you can imagine. It was said of old that there were no captains in America, nor no privates either; the fact being that the army was exclusively composed of Generals of the one part and Colonels of the other. Here the converse is the case. There is no American literature because there are no American men of letters; and there are no American men of letters because they are all journalists. Now literature which is the work of journalists is not literature, but journalism; therefore all American men of letters being journalists, there neither is nor can be any thing but journalism in America; therefore there is no American literature. The proof is complete as the argument is clear; and now there really is no more to say.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION AND ITALIAN.

The following memorial from the University of Oxford has been laid before the Civil Service Commission:—"We, the undersigned resident members of the University of Oxford, having heard with great regret of the proposal of the Civil Service Commission to exclude the Italian language and literature from the subjects that may be offered by candidates for the Indian Civil Service, desire to express our earnest hope that the Commissioners will reconsider that decision and allow the Italian language and literature to be offered as heretofore." The memorial has been signed by the Vice-Chancellor of the University, by the two Proctors, by twenty-one heads of houses, by twenty-three professors and readers, and by thirty-eight examiners, tutors, and lecturers. To the memorial is added a note to the effect that many other signatures could be guaranteed if desired, but that it appeared that "those already given sufficiently indicated, both in quantity and quality, the unanimity of feeling in Oxford on this subject."

AUTHORS AND REVIEWERS.

"A Reviewer and Reviewed of nearly Twenty Years' Standing," writing to the *Author*, lays down the following rules:—1. All books sent for review should be cut. 2. The reviewer should be helped in his work by the preface, which should always be dated. 3. As far as practicable, the reviewer should be unknown to the reviewed. 4. The number of pages and the price of a book should be stated in the review. 5. In advertisements, extracts from the writer's own preface should be preferred to extracts from reviews. 6. A book should either be reviewed within six months from its receipt, or returned. 7. The plot of a novel should never be disclosed in the review of it. 8. Though the reviewer should be set right by the author on clear mistakes the general criticism of a review is to be deprecated. 9. There is somethimg to be said for a practice of the author sending with his book a "draft review." 10. There is something to be said for a practice of that author sending a small fee. I need hardly say that I make the two last suggestions with the greatest fear and trembling." "One would like to know exactly," remarks the editor of the *Author*, "what there is to be said for the last two suggestions."

MR. GEORGE DANCE.

Mr. George Dance, the collaborator, with Edward Solomon in the forthcoming comic opera at the Savoy, is hardly in the prime of life—not above thirty-five. He is of the average height, and has darkish hair, with a moustache and small closely-cropped beard of the same color. His complexion is rather sallow. Mr. Dance lives generally in Nottingham. He is an excellent *raconteur*, and draws freely upon a fund of dry humor. Mr. Dance is an old newspaper hand; he has written plenty of pantomime books and comic songs (some of the latter having become very popular), and he has before now ventured into the domain of comic opera.

ACTORS AND THEIR CRITICS.

The editor of *Piccadilly* has had the happy idea to write to all the heads of the dramatic profession and ask them whether they approve of the present system of dramatic criticism, and their answers appear over their own facsimile autographs. Roughly, it may be said that the more successful and artistic has been the more content he or she is with the existing state of affairs. Some there are who would like to see the present first night "picturesque report" continued, and subsequently followed by "two or three columns" of serious criticism when the piece had been running a little. We think the latter lucubration would be taken as read by the public generally. If the critic writes after once witnessing the play, his "impressions" are all the better guide to the public whether they will like it or not; for hardly one playgoer in three hundred twits the same theatre twice during the run of a piece.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.

By the sudden death of Mr. Molineux, a few days since, the Royal Society of Musicians suffer to the extent of £2,000. Already the institution had received £3,310 by his benevolence and he had expressed his intention of further assisting it by a donation of £2,000 when the Festival occurred in April next. The matter had even progressed so far that Mr. Molineux had given instructions to his secretary to announce by letter this fact. Death overtook him before this instruction had been carried out; hence the Royal Society of Musicians will not participate in what was intended to be a very generous act.

A NEW DRAMATIST.

The dramatist who is rapidly making his mark under the name of Mr. Sylvanus Dauncey is really a younger brother of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones. He is a genial, pleasant-faced little man, who was formerly in business as a chemist, but who has now permanently deserted pills for plays. Before finally settling in London, three years ago, he managed several provincial theatrical companies with decided success. He is now Mr. Beerbohm Tree's private secretary, and besides his new one-act play, "Charity's Cloak," which is about to be produced, he has a more ambitious venture on the stocks—something in the three-act line.

A SENSITIVE EAR.

Intelligent Briton: "But we have no theatre, no actors worthy of the name, Mademoiselle! Why, the English delivery of blank verse is simply torture to an ear accustomed to hear it give its full beauty and significance by a Bernhardt or a Coquelin!" Mademoiselle: "Indeed; I have never heard Bernhardt or Coquelin recite English blank verse!" Intelligent Briton: "Of course not. I mean *French* blank verse—the blank verse of Corneille, Racine, Moliere!" Mademoiselle: "Oh, monsieur, there is no such thing!" [Briton still tries to look intelligent.]

FINE ENGLISH.

In the first number of *Black and White* there was an amusing, but not a new, anecdote about a journalist who asked his fellow craftsman, before he was hanged, not to say that he "was launched into eternity." I remember seeing a very amusing specimen of fine writing in an American paper. A correspondent from Naples was describing a recently uncovered fresco of Europa and the bull. This enthusiasm carried him as far as Europa nearly. This was his opening description: 'Europa, clutching with her manual limb the aureated horn of her Taurio Jovine lover," &c.

MADAME BERNHARDT'S FORTUNE.

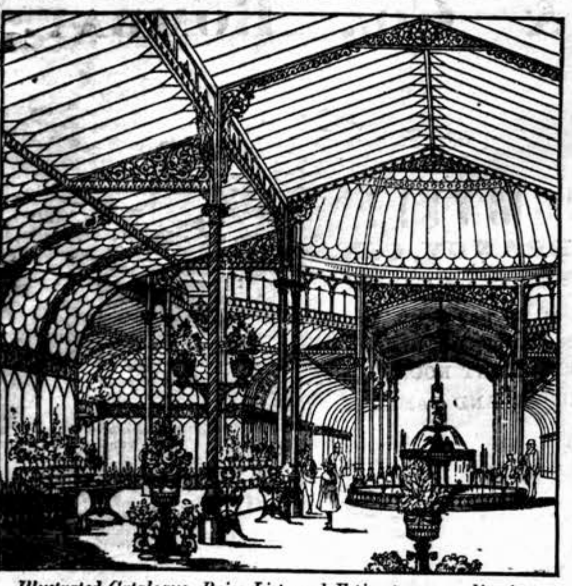
Madame Sarah Bernhardt expects to come back from her next American tour a millionaire. Her engagement is for two years, and is to embrace the two Americas. She is to get £40 a day for hotel expenses, and £120 for each representation—plus the third of what may be taken at the doors.

DEAF AND DUMB AT THE THEATRE.

Two of the daughters of the Lord Mayor of London are deaf and dumb, but have been ... thoroughly educated in the oral system in Holland ... by lip reading, understand the play ... that they can ... at the theatre.

It is not often we he... ...r of Government arsenals being robbed of arms ... but when such a thing does occur, there must ... be something radically wrong somewhere. N... fewer than six military rifles were stolen from ... the Ferozepore arsenal on the night of 4th March ... The arms stolen were of the following descri... ...ption:—Two Martini-Henry rifles, two ...der rifles, and two Cavalry Martini-Henry carbines. No ones as yet has been able get any trace of the arms or the perpetrator of the robbery. We very much doubt whether any trace will ever be found, unless, perhaps, they are recaptured from the enemy by the Black Mountain Expedition; for the weapons are probably safe across the frontier now.

The debates in the German Parliamentary Committee on the Navy Estimates are significant in many respects. In the course of the debates the Secretary to the Admiralty, Rear-Admiral Hollmann, explained the aims and plans of the Government, from which it appears that in contradiction to the assurances of former heads of the Navy Department, the foundation of a first-class navy is intended. Admiral Hollmann explained the duties of the navy in case of a war, which he said were not only the protection of the German coast, but the assumption of the offensive and the blockade of hostile ports, and so forth. He was very unreserved in his explanations, and created great astonishment. Replying to the question why the new ironclads were of smaller speed than those of the newest construction of other Powers (they only run 15 knots) Admiral Hollmann said that they were purposely so constructed in order to facilitate their co-operation with vessels of the old type. Besides this greater speed could only be attained by greater beam, and this was impossible considering the present state of ports and docks.



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AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."
London Globe.

THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3. — SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD. — THE WAVERLEY PEN.

"We commend them to their living namesakes."—*Court Journal.*
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THE FLYING "J" PEN.

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.
2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

JOHN HERRING & SONS,

Manufacturers of every description of
LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,

Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools,
Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.

Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.

J. HERRING & SONS TRADE MARK WARRANTED CAST STEEL SHEFFIELD

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

I. HERRING & SONS CAST STEEL. SHEFFIELD.

Navigation Works:
BROAD STREET LANE, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK. REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY

COD LIVER EXTRACT
in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS
PREPARED BY
Dr VIVIEN of PARIS

VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE
AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.
BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL, MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.
One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil

Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".
Sold by all chemists
WHOLESALE: G. POPP, PARIS

Stephens Inks
BEST IN THE WORLD.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F. R. S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."
"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight, September, 1888.
"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. A last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA ERALGDINE, RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, The LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.
Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the Bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!



Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon; simple, refreshing and efficacious."
MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned singer*) says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Prevents and Cures Indigestion.
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.
It is a natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink

There was sickness in Olympus; all the gods were slightly ill;
Jove himself had got a headache, Juno thought she'd take a pill;
Venus languished in her beauty, Bacchus, too, felt very queer.
He'd been drinking all last evening very potent bitter beer.
Tired of nectar and nepenthe, some new drink they wished to find;
Something to refresh the body, and invigorate the mind;
Long they sought, then found and carried up to heaven's high azure vault,
Sparkling, in a crystal goblet, ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.
When they drank the magic liquid, vanished every ache and pain.
Bacchus pulled himself together; Venus felt herself again.
Then said Jove, "When gods approve it, sure it is those mortals' fault,
If they suffer any ailment, since they can get ABBEY'S SALT."
Pleasant 'tis, and most refreshing, and disease it keeps away.
I myself shall, in the future, take one glassful every day;
As a drink it far surpasses all that's made from hop or malt.
'Tis the best of all inventions—" ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT."

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA:
CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD. BOMBAY & POONA.

Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere
Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.
Wholesale Rates upon Application.

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOLTON & Co., and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MAUROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

LIFE, FORTUNE, AND HAPPINESS.

"Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

Especially to Consuls, Europeans generally, and all persons visiting or residing in Hot or Foreign Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

Is absolutely necessary for the Preservation of Health.

YOU CANNOT OVERSTATE ITS VALUE in keeping the BLOOD PURE; as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking away the ground-work of Malarious Diseases, BLOOD POISONS, and all Liver complaints, or as a HEALTH-GIVING, COOLING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, or as a gentle Laxative or Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is invaluable.

IT IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR

Biliousness.	Sick Headache.
Mental Depression.	Want of Appetite.
Skin Eruptions.	Pimples on the Face.
Constipation.	Vomiting.

SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DRAUGHT.—Notwithstanding its medicinal value, the "FRUIT SALT" must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Water, &c., only it is much cheaper and BETTER, IN EVERY SENSE OF THE TERM, TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT.

HEADACHE AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—After suffering two and a half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying everything, and spending much money without any benefit, I was recommended ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford, England.

SAVED ME MUCH MISERY FROM FEVERS.—Two years' trial of your excellent "FRUIT SALT" has saved me much misery from colonial fevers, indigestion, and impaired appetite, to which I have been subject during eleven years' residence in the tropics. It is invaluable to travellers as a preventive of sea-sickness and a relief from other ailments. I would as soon think of going a voyage without my tooth-brush as my bottle of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."—Yours, &c., W. J. B., British Guiana, Dec. 5, 1878.



"Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold,
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace."—*Tennyson.*

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

What every Travelling Trunk and every Household in the World ought to contain:—A Bottle of

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT,"

A Most Refreshing, Cooling, and Invigorating Beverage.

NO TRAVELLER SHOULD LEAVE HOME without a supply, for by its use the most dangerous forms of FEVERS, BLOOD POISONS, &c., are prevented and cured. It is, in truth, a FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST in the simplest yet most potent form. Instead of being lowering to the system, this preparation is, in the highest degree, invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion, is most striking.

IT IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR

Giddiness.	Feverishness.
Thirst, &c.	Unnatural Excitement.
Impure Blood.	Errors in Diet.
Heartburn.	Liver Derangements.

PRESERVING AND RESTORING HEALTH.—ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" acts as simply, yet just as powerfully, on the animal system as sunshine does on the vegetable world. It has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion, and excretion, and removes all impurities, thus preserving and restoring health.

TO PARENTS.—This preparation is invaluable in the nursery as a gentle laxative; it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to senna or other nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of over-eating or exhaustion, it is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. The bowels ought to be kept free by the "FRUIT SALT" for a month or six weeks after eruptive diseases, as Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chicken-pox, Small-pox, and all Fevers or Infectious Diseases, &c.; for its use frees the system of the "dregs."

"THOUSANDS OF MILES IN INDIA."—ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I have found of the utmost value in the hot and dry seasons, also in the monsoons. I have travelled thousands of miles in India, and in all the various changes of climate I have always found ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" the most refreshing beverage, especially after long heavy marches and other fatiguing duties to which the British soldier of late has been exposed. My dear wife, during her travail, found it to be the most useful thing that could be obtained. Yours, &c., a Warder, Central Military Prison, Poonah. Jan. 30, 1884.

HOT COUNTRIES.—ACIDITY OF STOMACH.—"I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and know it not alone to be excellent, but really invaluable. Especially in the hot countries of the East, where Acidity of the Stomach, Biliousness, and Fevers are so common."—J. M. PEEBLES, M.D., Author of *Around the World, Travels in Polynesia, China, India, Arabia, Egypt, &c., &c.*

IN CENTRE OF AFRICA WITHOUT ANY MEDICAL MAN.—"Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man that was said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a large dose of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' The poor fellow came back next morning to tell us that he was better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of 'FRUIT SALT' was done; it was a favourite, both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—*Africana*, by Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 207.

STIMULANTS and insufficient amount of exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woe is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."—"All our customers for ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received so much benefit from it."—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey, 1878."

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER SALINES.—"Dear Sir,—Having been in the habit of taking your 'FRUIT SALT' for many years, I think it only right to tell you that I consider it a most invaluable medicine, and far superior to all other saline mixtures. I am never without a bottle of it in the house, as I find it possesses three most desirable qualities, namely, it is pleasant to the taste, promptly efficacious, and leaves no unpleasant after-effects.—A DEVONSHIRE LADY.—Jan. 25, 1889."

CAUTION.—*Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked* ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." *Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists.*

PREPARED ONLY AT ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, POMEROY STREET, NEW CROSS ROAD, LONDON, BY J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA The Best and Purest COCOA

Observe
Perfect PURITY Guaranteed
Old Bushmills Pure Malt Whiskey

Established 1784.
Distillery: Co. ANTRIM, IRELAND.
Head Offices: 1, HILL STREET, BELFAST.

First Prize Medal, Cork, 1883.
Diploma of Honour, Paris, 1886.
Gold Medal, Liverpool, 1886.
Highest Award, Adelaide, 1887.
ONLY GOLD MEDAL for Whiskey, PARIS, 1889.

BUSHMILLS WHISKEY is absolutely pure, nothing but the best Malted Barley being used in the manufacture.

Trade Mark. PURE MALT

Take a little trouble to try Old Bushmills. It will be a more serious trouble afterwards to be noted for keeping the finest Whiskey round. To ensure purity it is advisable to get that bottled by the Company, the labels, capsules, and corks bearing their name. A dozen case contains two gallons.

OLD POT STILLS ONLY.

Edmund Yates,
"His Recollections & Experiences,"
Vol. I., page 251, says:—
I COULD not afford good wine, and would not give bad; but there was some Irish Whiskey which I procured through Mayne Reid ("BUSHMILLS" was its name), which was highly esteemed.
Writing in the *World* of Dec. 22, 1886, he says:—

600 Opinions. 600

W. Sinclair Thompson, M.D., F.R.C.S., writes from London—"I have appreciated your old Whiskey very much, and recommend it to my patients."
"Land and Water" says—"Of all spirits, Whiskey is the most wholesome, and one of the finest 'brands' of that spirit I have ever tasted is Old Bushmills."
"The County Gentleman" says—"Connoisseurs giving Old Bushmills a trial cannot fail to appreciate its mellowness and flavour."
"Licensed Victuallers' Gazette" says—"We have sampled specimens of Old Bushmills Whiskey, and are quite of our old friend Captain Mayne Reid's opinion, that it has no superior."
"The Court Circular" says—"Old Bushmills can be specially recommended for its exceptionally pleasant flavour."

PARIS EXHIBITION. OLD BUSHMILLS BEAT ALL. JUDGES AWARDED IT THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR WHISKEY.

MENTION made, in certain *Reminiscences* of mine, of a pleasant and wholesome alcoholic stimulant, called "Bushmills Whiskey," has led the proprietors of the famous Distillery to assure me that their alcohol is still extant in its pristine excellence, and, to confirm the assurance, send me a specimen of their produce. "All taps," we are assured by Mr. Stiggins, "is wanity;" but I am glad to find that a favourite "wanity" of my youth is as mellow and as innocuous as when first introduced to my notice by my old friend, Captain Mayne Reid.

The Bushmills Company will be glad to hear from firms who keep their Whiskey, or who wish to keep it, so that their names may be added to this Advertisement if desired.

"THREE STAR" BRAND Best Old Whiskey.
"TWO STAR" and "ONE STAR" BRANDS According to Age.

THE BUSHMILLS OLD DISTILLERY CO., Ltd.
Distillery—CO. ANTRIM, IRELAND. Offices—HILL STREET, BELFAST, IRELAND.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA: Treacher & Co., Ld.
CALCUTTA: Great Eastern Hotel Co., Ltd. Cutler, Palmer & Co.; MADRAS: McDowell & Co.—AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
For Cylinders, Valves, Shafting, Bearings, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
Price Rs. 2-12 per Gallon.
PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.
Agent—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

JAMES RUSSELL & SONS, LIMITED
CROWN TUBE WORKS
WEDNESBURY, ENGLAND.

Branch Depots—
London: 108, Southwark Street.
Leeds: 6, Mark Lane, New Briggate.
Birmingham: 114, Colmore Row.

INVENTORS AND FIRST MANUFACTURERS OF GAS TUBING. IRON OR STEEL TUBES UP TO 6 FEET DIAMETER. IRON OR BRASS VALVES AND COCKS. SCREWING MACHINES.

Contractors to the War Office, Admiralty, India, and Colonial Departments.

Highest Awards—
PARIS, 1855 and 1867.
LONDON, 1862.
MELBOURNE, 1881.
11 MEDALS.

OLD SHIRTS made as good as New, with New Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar Bands, of very best Irish Linen, Laundried ready to wear, 2/6 each. New Irish-made Shirts, for dress or ordinary wear, fine long cloth in body and best Irish Linen in Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar Bands, half-dozen sent post free any part India for 27/, 35/, 40/, 47/.
Pyjama Sleeping Suits, from 6/6.

LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS. Best 4-fold, 4/6, and 5/6 dozen; made exact to pattern, 2/9; half-dozen, post free.
Cuffs for insertion, 3/6 half-dozen; Collar Bands, 2/6 dozen.

IRISH LINENS
Table Cloths, two yards square, 2/9 each; Dinner Napkins, 2/6 per dozen; Dinner Napkins, 4/6 per dozen; Kitchen Table Cloths, 11½d. each; Real Irish Linen Sheeting, fully bleached, two yards wide, 1/11 per yard; and Linen Diaper, 8½d. per yard; Nursery Diaper, 4½d. per yard; Surplice Linen, 7d. per yard; Glass Cloths, 3/6 per dozen. LINEN TOWELS, 3/6 per dozen; Damask Towels, 6/6 per dozen; Turkish Bath Towels, 1/ each. Better qualities of all kinds Table and House Linen equally cheap.

IRISH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS. Children's, 1/2; Ladies', 2/3; Gent's, 3/6. Hem-stitched—Ladies' 2/11; Gent's, 4/11 per dozen. Better qualities equally cheap. Price Lists and Patterns of all kinds of Linen Goods and Hosiery sent to any part of the world post free.

B. & E. M'HUGH & CO., BELFAST, IRELAND.

PASTA MACK
PASTA MACK. For Bath & Toilet Use. This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious odour*, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.* Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm o/D.
TRADE-MARK.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,
Should immediately have recourse to
EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS
Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.
To be had of all Chemists.
GEORGE EADE,
Sole Proprietor,
72, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

SAFEST DRINK IN A HOT CLIMATE
ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S Glove-fitting "D" CORSET
Trade Mark.
FITS LIKE A GLOVE
The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
Approved by the whole polite world.
ANNUAL SALE OVER ONE MILLION PAIRS.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
NINE FIRST MEDALS.
Manufacturers:
W. S. THOMSON & CO., LIMITED, LONDON.

PIESSE & LUBIN PERFUMERY FACTORS
from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM
May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.
2 New Bond Street London

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES,
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

Has been known for 100 years as the best preserver and beautifier of the hair: it prevents it falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, and eradicates scurf and dandruff; it is unsurpassed as a brilliantine for the beard and moustaches, to which it imparts a soft and silky appearance; it is also sold in a golden colour for fair-haired children.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing and emollient milk for the face, and a most cooling to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE, a harmless preparation for dyeing red or grey hair a permanent brown or black. Ask chemists and druggists for Rowland's articles, of 20 Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid worthless and injurious imitations.

NOTICES.

Dr Laville's
Liquor & Pills
(Perfectly harmless)
The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF
GOUT & Rheumatism
THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
« A single bottle sufficient for two, »
« to three months treatment. »
Sold by all respectable Chemists
WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

Prize £ 660 Paris
QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE
"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)
This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.
Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
Also prepared with IRON
Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.
PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS
BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.



" FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE "
A most agreeable food and of easy digestion
Invaluable for infants,
particularly at the time of weaning
Facilitates dentition.
Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

NERVOUS MALADIES
QUICKLY CURED BY
FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide of Potassium
Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine
With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 3 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.
WHOLESALE: *Bombay*, Kemp & Co;
Paris, Chassaing & Co, 6, Avenue Victoria.
« *Messers CHASSAING & Co (members of the Jury at the Liverpool Exhibition 1886) are the only French chemists whoses medicaments were awarded the Gold Medal & Certificat of merit 1st Class at the Calcutta Exibition 1883-84* ».

TOOTACHE
cured instantaneously by
MATHEY-CAYLUS
Japanese Drops
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1174 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

NERVOUS DISEASES
Capsules of Dr CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize
These Capsules are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE.
1172 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

Poorness of Blood, Debility
Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON
Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.
no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1167 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

MATHEY-CAYLUS'
INJECTION
Mathey-Caylus' Injection has been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians in London, Paris & New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES' & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1166 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

Aubergier's
CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
of Lactucarium
(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine
VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all Affections of the respiratory organs.
WHOLESALE: COMAR & Co
28, rue Saint-Claude, PARIS
Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. BAZAVOYE & Co, 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S



ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.

White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.

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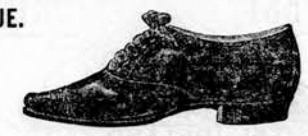
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
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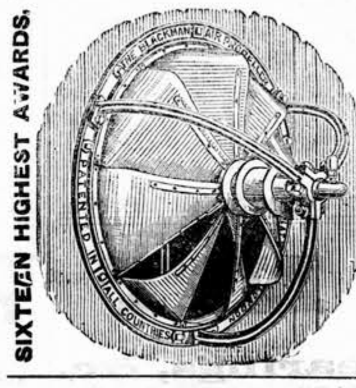
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Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
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Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
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Lefavre's *		24	0
" ***		20	12
BRANDY IN JARS.			
* per Gallon		12	12
** do.		13	12
*** do.		16	12
**** do.		18	0
WHISKY IN JARS.			
"Very Superior" per Gallon		13	8
Finest Scotch	"	11	4
Old Irish	"	11	4
GIN IN JARS.			
Old Tom per Gallon		9	12
Dry Gin do.	"	9	12
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"McEwan's" in 52 Gallon Hogsheads		55	0
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WHISKY, BRANDY, GIN,
In Wickered Jars of 1, 2, and 4 Gallons.
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SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d 1s 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE
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ESTABLISHED 1781

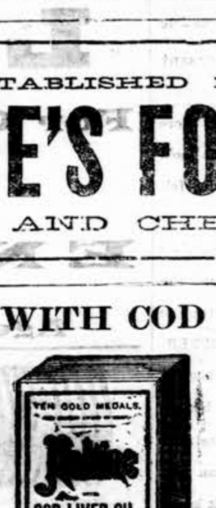
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BEST AND CHEAPEST.

MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.



Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

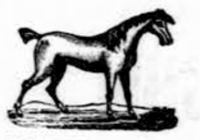
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"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force-giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets, and Convalescence.

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WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.
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Not only acts on the bowels, but the charm of its action is that from its invaluable great tonic properties, it at once gives tone and energy to the muscular coats of the stomach, gradually restoring to nature its long lost power. The New Fruit Stimulates the Liver, creating a natural action of the bowels and biliary secretions, &c.

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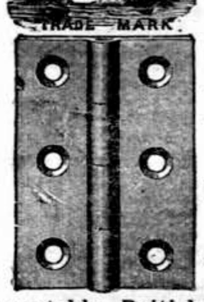
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